

CHAN PIK DISGRACED.

APPOINTMENT OF SUCCESSOR.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 8th February.
An Imperial decree has been issued dismissing Chan Pik and appointing Lei Tin-lum as acting president of the Ministry of Posts and Communications.

FINANCE.

CONTROL OF PROVINCIAL BOARDS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 8th February.
The Ministry of Finance has represented that the Provincial Boards of Finance should be placed under the direct control of the Ministry in Peking, so that they may be free from the interference of the Viceroy and Governors of the respective Provinces.

CHAN PIK.

DISMISSAL CONFIRMED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 9th February.
Chan Pik, ex-president of the Ministry of Posts and Communications, is dissatisfied with his dismissal.

The ex-Minister proposes to issue a manifesto setting out his grievances. Upon the presentation of the Memorial by the Ministry of Civil Appointments recommending Chan Pik's dismissal, a certain Grand Councillor applied for permission to have Chan Pik remain in office in spite of the ex-president's impeachment.

The Prince Regent, however, did not concur and, on the 8th inst., promulgated an Imperial Edict confirming Chan Pik's dismissal.

IMPERIAL TOMBS.

PRINCE CHING'S VISIT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 9th February.
Prince Ching will leave on the 10th inst. on a tour of inspection of the Imperial Tombs.

OFFICIAL MOURNING.

TERMINATION ON 22ND INST.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 9th February.
On the 1st day of the 2nd moon, when the hundred days prescribed for the official mourning shall have been completed, the young Emperor will have his head shaved.

BURDEN OF TAXATION.

SECRET INVESTIGATION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 9th February.
In view of the burden of taxation, which assumes different forms in all the Provinces, the Ministry of Finance has despatched officers to secretly investigate the matter.

TEACHERS FOR CHINESE UNIVERSITY.

SELECTION OF STUDENTS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 9th February.
Telegrams have been despatched by H.E. Chang Chih-tung to Chinese Ministers accredited to foreign countries, to select students for appointment as teachers in the University.

QUESTIONS OF THE HOUR.

CURRENCY AND OFFICIAL TITLES.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 9th February.
The Prince Regent has given instructions that, upon the resumption of official duties, after the New Year vacation, the change of official titles and the minting of gold coins shall be the two first questions which will have to be taken into consideration.

THE IMPERIAL MAUSOLEA.

THEIR GREAT COST.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 10th February.
The Prince Regent has given directions that the Imperial Mausolea should be completed within three years. Their cost is estimated at six million taels.

HEAD SHAVING.

PERMITTED AFTER FEB. 23.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 10th February.
The Board of Rites has telegraphed to all the Provinces that the people will be

allowed to shave their heads again from and after the first day of the second moon.

ONE-TAEL COINS.

ALTERING THE STANDARD.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 10th February.
The idea of minting one-tael silver coins originated with Yuan Shih-kai. Duke Tsi, president of the Ministry of Finance, has memorialized the Throne praying for authority to have the standard weight of silver of the coin changed to seven mace two candareens.

VICEROYAL APPOINTMENTS.

PROMOTION FOR HSI LIANG.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 10th February.
H.E. Hsu Shi-chang, Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces, has been appointed President of the Ministry of Posts and Communications (the Chan Pik dismissal). H.E. Hsi Liang, Viceroy of Yunnan and Kweichow Provinces, has been promoted to the Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces. Li King-hel has been given the appointment as Viceroy of the Yunkwei Provinces (in succession to H.E. Hsi Liang, promoted).

Later.
The appointments of H.E. Hsu Shi-chang as president of the Ministry of Posts and Communications, and of Li King-hel to the Yunnan and Kweichow Provinces, have been made on the recommendation of Grand Councillor Chang Chih-tung.

TANG SHAO-YI.

APPOINTMENT TO THE CUSTOMS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 11th February.
After the return of H.E. Tang Shao-yi from his special mission to America and Europe he will be appointed Superintendent of the Imperial Maritime Customs.

THE WAIWUPU.

CASES AWAITING SETTLEMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 11th February.
Liang Tun-ja, acting president of the Waiwupu, has asked for return of all cases awaiting settlement since the 26th year of Kwang Su.

PROVINCIAL RETRENCHMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 11th February.
Instructions have been despatched to all the Provinces to do away with the superfluous officials with a view of curtailing the expenditure in the cost of administration.

MACAO'S DELIMITATION.

DATE TO BE FIXED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 11th February.
The Waiwupu has communicated with the Portuguese Minister in Peking asking that a date be fixed for delimiting the boundaries of Macao.

LATE DOWAGER EMPRESS' GOLD.

TO GO INTO THE MELTING POT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 11th February.
It is proposed by the Prince Regent to use the gold to the value of some one million taels, left by the late Dowager Empress, for purposes of currency.

It is intended to send the bullion to the melting pot for conversion into gold coins.

CHAN PIK'S ASSISTANTS.

FRESH IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDINGS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 11th February.
Although Chan Pik, ex-president of the Ministry of Posts and Communications, has been dismissed, his assistants have not been dealt with. They are, Leung King-cheung and Ip Yuk-fu.

The Censor proposes to commence fresh impeachment proceedings against them.

RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY.

FIRST ATTEMPT A FAILURE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 11th February.
The Central Government, finding that the first attempt at recruiting soldiers for the Army proved a failure, has invited the Provincial Viceroy to submit suggestions for the successful enlistment of men.

OPIMUM IN YUNNAN.

PROGRESS UNDER VICEROY HSI LIANG.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Yunnanfu, Feb. 3.
H. E. Hsi Liang, Viceroy of Yunnan and Kweichow, informed me during an interview to-day that the production of opium in Yunnan had been reduced by about nine-tenths, and consumption by about half. Etkin barriers have been commanded to confiscate and refuse to pass any opium for export after the first Chinese year. Opium

not passed by the Customs during the year that has just closed is liable to be confiscated and destroyed, and opium passed by the native Customs before the end of last year must be taken out of Yunnan by April 30 or it will be confiscated and destroyed.

The cultivation, as well as the consumption, of opium is now strictly prohibited throughout the province, and offenders against this rule are punished and their crops ruthlessly destroyed.

Almost without exception, the farmers throughout the province are complying with the opium regulations. Only two officials have displayed antagonism to the enforcement of the regulations.

Thousands upon thousands of opium pipes have been confiscated, and now adorn the city gates.

The Viceroy is confident of complete victory, and anticipates no serious troubles. He pushes his reforms with heroic courage and a determination worthy of the highest praise. He emphasized the importance, however, of the neighbouring provinces following the example set by Yunnan, saying that what has been achieved in the most degraded provinces of China may be accomplished throughout the Empire.

The Viceroy appreciated highly the stand America has taken in regard to opium, and expressed his hope that England would stand by China in her struggle with the opium problem.

OPIMUM SMUGGLING AT BATAVIA.

Large seizures of contraband opium at Tadjong Priok, the harbour of Batavia, have just shown that it pays to smuggle the drug in Java, where the monopoly selling price is about nine times the prime cost of the article.

The Batavia *Nieuwsblad*, of January 10, gives particulars of the seizure of 25,000 guilders worth of the drug a few days previously. According to the paper, the smuggling is mostly done through steamers which come from Singapore and China. The profits are so great that the crews too often abet the smugglers. Along the Java coast smuggling goes on briskly. The gains are so enormous that the risk run sinks to nothing. Once safely on shore, the opium finds ready buyers, and the smugglers laugh at the Government.

ALONG THE GREAT WALL.

TRAVELLER'S TRAMP IN THE INTERIOR OF CHINA.

CANONS OF MAJESTIC GRANDEUR.

Mr. William Edgar Gell, the well-known traveller and author who gave a series of addresses in the Town Hall five or six years ago, has just returned from a journey along the entire length of the Great Wall of China, having spent the past eight months in preparing materials for his forthcoming book on this subject. We (*the Shanghai Times*) were favoured with a conversation with Mr. Gell, in the course of which he referred to the trip he has just completed.

I left San Francisco on April 1, he said, after having spent considerable time in making historical research in the United States on the subject of the Great Wall of China, the greatest thing of its kind in the world. From Shanhai-kwan I followed the wall for its entire length to Haiyukwan and made a careful study of it. It is a wonderful piece of work. I have been deep in the heart of Africa and have seen the real pyramids, but I have never seen anything like this which will compare with the Great Wall. Even as a boundary line it is unequalled. It is the longest and most distinct line on the surface of the earth no other has an artificial geographical boundary of such extent. I found hundreds of miles on one section of it. I travelled through the most wonderful scenery, scenery which is unequalled elsewhere.

COURTESY OF CHINESE.

At the point where the wall from Kalgan in the north, joins with the branch from the south, forming which I call the great "Y," which is 300 miles from the sea, the scenery is superb. The country round about is mountainous and a whole day I travelled through canons of the Great Wall. In my opinion the day is not far distant when the Chinese scenery of China will be excelled and travellers instead of keeping to the beaten paths, will journey into the interior of China.

"The difficulties of travel in the Empire have been greatly exaggerated," continued Mr. Gell. "This is my second trip into the heart of China, and I have received nothing but the greatest courtesy on all sides. On my first visit I was accompanied by a Mandarin and soldiers, but on this last trip I go into the interior of the country without the slightest difficulty. If I wished to gain information and had any difficulty, I went to the officials of the district and the information was at once supplied. I had such a delightful experience on my first trip that I looked forward with keen anticipation to a second journey. On the first occasion I went into the heart of the Yalu Valley, the 'Two Brothers' as they are sometimes termed. That trip proved to be the most interesting and I found much to admire. I discovered some wonderful things and obtained lots of information regarding the wall itself, as well as, a great amount of folklore. In my investigations, I discovered that there were a couple of hundred miles of the Great Wall that do not appear in the present maps and this will have to be added to future maps."

LENGTH OF THE WALL.

Roughly estimated I think the Great Wall will be found to extend for 25,000 miles in length, but this, mind, is only an estimate which will have to be verified when I go into the mass of material I have collected. Of course, the wall is not in a state of preservation. In many parts it is broken down and the bricks and stones rapping has disappeared but the core remains, and this core is some fifteen feet in width at the top, while the towers are 15 to 30 feet in height. In other places I found the wall entirely submerged by sand, and some-day I suppose it will be the wall out of the work of an enthusiast to dig the wall out of the sand. I have been in places where the wall is 10,000 feet above sea level. In others it is a most perpendicular and I had to be hauled up ropes. Such a wall, manned with efficient soldiers and present-day artillery, would be impregnable to an outside attack. I was very much surprised to see a large stone bridge at Lanchow, in the province of Kansu, which adjoins Tibet, and a train line as well. Lanchow also has electric light. There is a young American engineer, Mr. Robert Colton, who is in charge of the works. Even at this distance the opium restrictions are having good work for the area, under poppy cultivation is decreasing. On my way back, I took trains from Hsuan to where the Hsuan-Kailong line meets the Hankow line, and I must admit that I was really struck by the excellence of the road bed. The work seems to be excellent.

HOUSEHOLDERS BEWARE!

WHAT IS AN INVITATION?

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

The Chinese New Year has passed, and the holiday of some robberies heralding its advent have been told, but minor crime in the Colony would appear to be unabated. Trespassing in common offence in the Colony, as was proved by a case which was heard before Mr. J. R. Wood, Second Police Magistrate, at the Magistrate's Court this morning. The complainant in this case was Mr. J. H. "Nobby" residing at 15, Wong Nei Chung Road, who proceeded against six Chinese "boys" for trespassing on his premises, sometime between 10 and 11 o'clock last night. It would appear that the sextette, finding time hanging heavily on their hands, decided to relieve their dullness by some means or other and at once proceeded to give effect to their desire by tripping merrily to No. 15 (the house of the complainant) without having previously notified the inmates that they were to be favoured with a call. All would have gone well with them had it not been for their innate clumsiness, which caused them to come to grief. Hearing a peculiar noise coming from the direction of the kitchen, Mr. Osberry lost no time in repairing to the cook-house to find out the cause of his rude disturbance, when, what should he discover but the six defendants, who seemed, if anything, to enjoy the fun of the situation. They were at once given over to the police custody. This morning, asked as to the reason, which took them to a place where they had apparently no business, and where it can only be surmised they went with the hope of enriching themselves with ill-gotten gains, they said that they were neighbours and that they had been invited by the "boy" of the house in question to indulge in a game of cards.

Result:—\$2 each or seven days' State lodgings.

"BETIS" FOUNDERED.

CAPTAIN AND PART OF CREW LOST.

The *Manila Times* of 9th inst. reports:—Collector of Customs Tidwell at Zamboanga wired the Acting Insular Collector this morning that the barkentine *Betis* had foundered off the coast of Dapitan, on the northwest coast of Mindanao, and had carried down with her the captain and six men of the crew. The news of the disaster, which occurred at 5 a.m. on February 11, was reported to Collector Tidwell by the mate, who arrived at Zamboanga with sixteen survivors of the crew this morning.

A brief telegram received here this morning reads that the "*Betis*" and crew sunk, and the wreckage of the vessel created the fear that the men aboard were all lost.

The *Betis* had a cargo of 180,000 feet of lumber for the Philippine Railway Company at Iloilo and Cebu and was last heard from at Zamboanga which she left on January 23 in tow of a launch.

A launch has been dispatched from Zamboanga to the north coast of Mindanao to make a search for the wreck and any of the crew that may have survived.

The *Betis*, which was owned by the Tayabas Sawmill and Lumber Company, was formerly known as the *Pamplona* and was commanded by Captain Felix Torres. She was built in 1897 at Guinayuan and was afterwards rebuilt by her present owners. The *Betis* was a vessel of 238 tons, net register and was considered one of the staunchest of the coasting sailing vessels.

JAPANESE FIGHT.

OLDER STARS FIREMAN ON THE "IVO MARU."

Tojoichi Aoki, a Japanese fireman on the steamship *Iyo Maru*, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line, was stabbed to death by Sinsaku Ito, an officer, in the fortalice of the steamship between Manchuria and China. The fight took place on the 10th inst. in the night, which resulted in the killing of Ito, who struck several times in the face, and in cut about the right eye. The body of the dead man has been taken in charge by the Bonney-Walton Company. Ito, who stabbed Aoki, is held a prisoner in the city jail. He was taken there yesterday by Patrolmen M. R. Hubbard and Frank Keefe, who had been sent out to the steamer immediately upon the receipt at police headquarters of the news of the cutting affair.

Ito admits that he stabbed Aoki, but declares he did so only in self-defence, and used Aoki's knife to do the work. Regarding the details of the stabbing affair, the other members of the crew of the vessel who were witnesses either are ignorant or wish to say little. Through an interpreter but a few details of the affair could be secured from them.

Capt. S. J. G. Parsons of the steamer, turned the matter over to the police, and, corner for what information he has about the case to the prosecuting attorney, who will decide where the charge against Ito shall be filed.

The members of the crew of the *Iyo Maru*, were in their quarters forward yesterday drinking the birth of 1900. Just what prompted the fight between the two Japanese is not known, but all who will say anything about the matter say that Ito took Aoki's knife from him when he rushed toward him with it. Then they say Ito stabbed his adversary with it.

The knife, believed by the deputy coroner to have been large, from the nature of the wound, entered Aoki's body on the right side forward and about on a line with the armpit. Whether the blade reached the man's heart will not be determined until the post mortem examination.

Aoki dropped to the deck and died within a few seconds. Those who saw the fatal fight rushed out of the fortalice, and the news of the killing affair soon spread. The dock officers were notified, and through them the police.

LADY LUGARD'S HEALTH.

In yesterday's bulletin, Dr. G. P. Jordan states that Her Excellency Lady Lugard's condition has made considerable progress, since the last report.

In his bulletin of this morning Dr. G. P. Jordan states—Her Excellency Lady Lugard's condition steadily progresses towards convalescence. In his bulletin of this morning Dr. G. P. Jordan reports this morning that Her Excellency Lady Lugard's condition may now be considered to have entered the convalescent stage, but it will be some weeks before her strength will allow her to be out. No further bulletin will now be issued.

THE POSITION IN PEKING.

THE TENDENCY TO INFER FROM THE OUTWARD PEACE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

The tendency to infer from the outward peace prevailing in Peking that all is well, and that the downfall of Yuan Shih-kai was as sedulously represented, the outcome of the Regent's natural resentment against the manipulator of the coup d'etat in 1898 has been challenged in only one quarter. A telegram from our correspondent in the Capital announced that the British and American Ministers had made representations to the Waiwupu on the "dismissal" without apparent reason of H.E. Yuan, but that, while the consensus of foreign opinion favoured their action, other Legations had held aloof. To many it has seemed strange that two Powers which have been the most consistent in their friendly support of and advice to China should have stood alone in venturing a warning to the Chinese Government on a matter of internal administration. Fuller knowledge, however, of what is passing in Peking, throughout the conviction that the action of the Ministers by no means amounted to gratuitous interference with China's affairs, but was altogether in keeping with their Governments' anxiety to render this country every possible assistance at this period of its history. Chinese officials have long been famous for their ability for using words to conceal their ideas, and they have been quick to enlist the assistance of the nation's Chinese Press for the perfection of this art. For ten years only one reading had been current of the events of 1898, with the downfall of Yuan Shih-kai native newspapers throughout China discovered suddenly with striking unanimity a wholly different interpretation. Whether the sun of the former Viceroy of Chihli has set for ever cannot be known as yet; but it may assist any effort to anticipate the verdict of history, if we recall yet another version of the incidents that led to the re-establishment of the late Emperor-Dowager as *de facto* ruler of China.

By the departure in 1898 of the Empress-Dowager to her country palace at Yuenming, where she intended to remain, holding aloof from affairs of state, the Emperor Kuang Hui entered upon his lawful inheritance, and at once began to gather round him many young reformers, among whom the most prominent was Kang Yu-wei. To these advisers is attributed the decision to dismiss all the old officials who stood condemned as all as to progress, and edicts to this end appeared in rapid succession. An early victim was the then Governor of Hsiao, special friend of the Empress-Dowager's. When the latter heard of his dismissal, she inquired into the position of affairs in Peking and conveyed a stern rebuke to the young Emperor. The reformers became alarmed and decided to entrench their position against possible action on the part of the Empress-Dowager. Yuan Shih-kai then in command at Tientsin of some twenty-five thousand foreign-drilled troops, under Jung Lu, Viceroy of Chihli, was summoned to the Palace. Received by Kang Yu-wei and the friends of the Reform party, Zeng Zuchih, so our version runs, he was ordered to surround the Empress-Dowager's residence with troops. Yuan Shih-kai temporized by refusing to act without instructions from his Viceroy or the Emperor, but was handed shortly afterwards what purported to be an order to the same effect from Kang Hui. On leaving the palace, the reformers imagined, to carry out their behests, he sent a message to the Viceroy of Chihli acquainting him with what had occurred. The latter warned the Empress-Dowager and ordered Yuan Shih-kai to place his troops at her disposal. If this version of the incident be correct in all its details, it follows that Yuan Shih-kai's action will hardly bear the invidious interpretation that has been put upon it with a view to justifying his recent dismissal. At the same time there might still be good cause why the Prince Regent should be good wily disposed towards the commander of the foreign-drilled troops in 1898; but suspicion is naturally aroused by the unanimity with which the Chinese Press has accepted one and only one explanation of the dramatic downfall of the most prominent man of the day.

Not the least difficulty experienced by foreigners in accepting as its active cause the popular dismissal of Yuan Shih-kai's dismissal, is the undisturbed general belief in the Grand Councilor's paramount position at Court both before and after the death of the late Emperor and Empress-Dowager. If on the other hand we accept the view that may be presumed to have prompted the British and American Ministers to make friendly representations to the Chinese Government, we shall find that the position in Peking turns once more on the old struggle between Manchuria and China.

Yuan Shih-kai's offending had been the attempt to ally the interests of the two races by removing the barriers that kept them apart, namely Manchu privileges. This levelling process had been resented by Manchu officials as a whole from the outset, but the stalwart patronage of the Empress-Dowager had preserved Yuan Shih-kai from her revenge. At the time of the Imperial deaths Yuan Shih-kai's services were needed in Peking, for he was regarded as a useful asset against possible disturbances in the Capital or the provinces. The Manchus, however, were hiding their time, while undermining Yuan's influence; and his refusal, in which he was supported by Prince Ching, to sign an edict for the recall of Kang Yu-wei gave them the handle for action. Since his removal the policy of consolidating the power of the Manchus has been carried out unimpeded, with the result that, apart from the Regent, affairs of state are in the hands of the most recent recruits to the ranks of the Peking Government. Yuan Shih-kai's dismissal, therefore, is a useful asset against possible disturbances in the Capital or the provinces.

The Manchus, however, were hiding their time, while undermining Yuan's influence; and his refusal, in which he was supported by Prince Ching, to sign an edict for the recall of Kang Yu-wei gave them the handle for action. Since his removal the policy of consolidating the power of the Manchus has been carried out unimpeded, with the result that, apart from the Regent, affairs of state are in the hands of the most recent recruits to the ranks of the Peking Government. Yuan Shih-kai's dismissal, therefore, is a useful asset against possible disturbances in the Capital or the provinces.

The Manchus, however, were hiding their time, while undermining Yuan's influence; and his refusal, in which he was supported by Prince Ching, to sign an edict for the recall of Kang Yu-wei gave them the handle for action. Since his removal the policy of consolidating the power of the Manchus has been carried out unimpeded, with the result that, apart from the Regent, affairs of state are in the hands of the most recent recruits to the ranks of the Peking Government. Yuan Shih-kai's dismissal, therefore, is a useful asset against possible disturbances in the Capital or the provinces.

The Manchus, however, were hiding their time, while undermining Yuan's influence; and his refusal, in which he was supported by Prince Ching, to sign an edict for the recall of Kang Yu-wei gave them the handle for action. Since his removal the policy of consolidating the power of the Manchus has been carried out unimpeded, with the result that, apart from the Regent, affairs of state are in the hands of the most recent recruits to the ranks of the Peking Government. Yuan Shih-kai's dismissal, therefore, is a useful asset against possible disturbances in the Capital or the provinces.

The Manchus, however, were hiding their time, while undermining Yuan's influence; and his refusal, in which he was supported by Prince Ching, to sign an edict for the recall of Kang Yu-wei gave them the handle for action. Since his removal the policy of consolidating the power of the Manchus has been carried out unimpeded, with the result that, apart from the Regent, affairs of state are in the hands of the most recent recruits to the ranks of the Peking Government. Yuan Shih-kai's dismissal, therefore, is a useful asset against possible disturbances in the Capital or the provinces.

The Manchus, however, were hiding their time, while undermining Yuan's influence; and his refusal, in which he was supported by Prince Ching, to sign an edict for the recall of Kang Yu-wei gave them the handle for action. Since his removal the policy of consolidating the power of the Manchus has been carried out unimpeded, with the result that, apart from the Regent, affairs of state are in the hands of the most recent recruits to the ranks of the Peking Government. Yuan Shih-kai's dismissal, therefore, is a useful asset against possible disturbances in the Capital or the provinces.

The Manchus, however, were hiding their time, while undermining Yuan's influence; and his refusal, in which he was supported by Prince Ching, to sign an edict for the recall of Kang Yu-wei gave them the handle for action. Since his removal the policy of consolidating the power of the Manchus has been carried out unimpeded, with the result that, apart from the Regent, affairs of state are in the hands of the most recent recruits to the ranks of the Peking Government. Yuan Shih-kai's dismissal, therefore, is a useful asset against possible disturbances in the Capital or the provinces.

The Manchus, however, were hiding their time, while undermining Yuan's influence; and his refusal, in which he was supported by Prince Ching, to sign an edict for the recall of Kang Yu-wei gave them the handle for action. Since his removal the policy of consolidating the power of the Manchus has been carried out unimpeded, with the result that, apart from the Regent, affairs of state are in the hands of the most recent recruits to the ranks of the Peking Government. Yuan Shih-kai's dismissal, therefore, is a useful asset against possible disturbances in the Capital or the provinces.

The Manchus, however, were hiding their time, while undermining Yuan's influence; and his refusal, in which he was supported by Prince Ching, to sign an edict for the recall of Kang Yu-wei gave them the handle for action. Since his removal the policy of consolidating the power of the Manchus has been carried out unimpeded, with the result that, apart from the Regent, affairs of state are in the hands of the most recent recruits to the ranks of the Peking Government. Yuan Shih-kai's dismissal, therefore, is a useful asset against possible disturbances in the Capital or the provinces.

The Manchus, however, were hiding their time, while undermining Yuan's influence; and his refusal, in which he was supported by Prince Ching, to sign an edict for the recall of Kang Yu-wei gave them the handle for action. Since his removal the policy of consolidating the power of the Manchus has been carried out unimpeded, with the result that, apart from the Regent, affairs of state are in the hands of the most recent recruits to the ranks of the Peking Government. Yuan Shih-kai's dismissal, therefore, is a useful asset against possible disturbances in the Capital or the provinces.

The Manchus, however, were hiding their time, while undermining Yuan's influence; and his refusal,

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

We take the following editorial from the *N. C. D. News* of 2nd inst.—There was no lack of interest yesterday in the opening of the Opium Commission, but the stage management of the ceremony was hardly commensurate with the importance of the occasion. For this feature it may be possible to urge two excuses; first, that China is still officially in mourning; secondly, that she was not the originator of the proposal for the summoning of the Commission. It is true that Viceroy Tuan Faug had been delegated by the Chinese Government to declare the Commission open, and that he came attended by his Provincial Treasurer, Mr. Chen, and the host of official dignitaries. But no invitation was issued to attend the opening ceremony, and there was little beyond the complimentary references in the Viceroy's speech to indicate that China appreciated the action of foreign Governments in sending Commissions to Shanghai for the purpose of assisting her in a difficult national question. It is to be hoped, however, that yesterday's unpretentious and matter-of-fact ceremony will be followed by a session of an equally practical character. If arguments of a purely practical character, the deliberations of the Commission should not prove dull for two surprises were not first place H. E. Tonn Faug elected to depart from precedent so far as to discuss questions of policy in his speech of welcome and to make certain strong recommendations to a body of men who are meeting with the sole object of evolving, after mature deliberation, policies to be recommended to the Chinese and other Governments. Secondly, the assembly was still further for the recognition of French as the language of the Commission or at least as an alternative to English. The demand, though in accord with diplomatic usage, was inopportune at that precise juncture, for it threw the Chinese officials into complete confusion, and the difficulty was only overcome by the Viceroy leaving abruptly without vouchsafing any reply to M. Ratard. While it will be a distinct innovation for English to be the language of an international conference, the interests of Commission members themselves will be served and their time saved by accepting the official language of the territory on which the Commission meets.

Although Viceroy Tuan Faug claimed to represent the whole empire of China in setting forth his "ideas" on the opium question, it may be doubted whether he had the active approval of the Central Government in advocating the monopoly scheme. At an earlier period in his Viceroyalty, he had received instructions to abandon the idea, but he would appear to be still partial towards the scheme in spite of the general belief that the Chinese Government did not intend its representatives to put forward any such proposal. It is clear that a monopoly would fall altogether to meet the situation as long as China is so little able to rely upon her provincial officials to give effect to her wishes in regard to the suppression of opium. From the Viceroy's own statement in the progress made by the movement it could be gathered that he realized the success achieved to be local rather than universal. While such a condition of things lasts a monopoly might entail a serious setback to the abolition of opium. The Commission, however, in the course of its deliberations will be able to satisfy itself that the Chinese delegates have not come to convert it to their views, but to join in deriving the fullest advantage from an impartial investigation of the subject from all points of view.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The International Opium Commission resumed its deliberations yesterday afternoon in the Palace Hotel, reports the *N. C. D. News* of 3rd inst. A Publication Committee will be responsible for the issue of summaries of the proceedings.

In the evening a banquet was given to the Commission and members of the Consular body by the American Delegates. Bishop Brent presided and had on his right hand Sir Cecil Clement Smith, G. C. M. G., and on his left Mr. Liu Yu-lin. The toasts of the President of the United States and of the Emperor of China, who celebrates his third birthday to-day, were honoured. The Commemorative Chamber of the Commission had been made ready for the occasion with much taste and an excellent dinner was provided by the management of the Palace Hotel.

We publish below the text of the speech delivered by Bishop Brent on his election as Chairman of the Commission.

Fellow Members of the International Opium Commission.—In electing me your Chairman, you have conferred an extraordinary honour on the Government which I represent. In behalf of the United States of America, and also in behalf of my esteemed colleagues, I beg to thank you for this distinction. I cannot ignore the personal aspect of your action. Permit me, therefore, to express my appreciation of your willingness to select me as your Chairman. I am conscious of the fact that I am the junior in experience of many here present and I shall depend upon your counsel and aid to fulfil the functions of my office. As I interpret the position of Chairman, he is a foremost leader, and a leader is but the foremost companion. As far as in me lies, I shall strive to deal impartially and with the various questions that will be handed in by the various delegations. I recognize, however, that in any deliberative assembly there must exist between the Chair and the assembly the heartiest co-operation and desire to afford mutual help, so I shall constantly look to this honourable assembly for that support and aid which the Chair will need. The high privilege of such a position as that in which I have just been induced entails heavy responsibility. I dare assume only with the support of your aid the duties involved in the privilege that you have conferred upon me.

The question that brings us together—the opium question—is an extremely difficult one, and I think the very first thing that all of us should do is frankly to recognize the fact and openly to admit it. It is a great problem and we can hope to reach a successful solution of it only by facing facts and facing them squarely. We must have courage, and it seems to me that two principal features of courage are sincerity and thoroughness. All great problems go through two distinct stages. The first stage is what might be termed the emotional stage. It is based largely upon sentiment and ideas that are conceived in the inner self, sometimes more independent of facts than is warranted, to the problem before us for a long period we have been passing through this preliminary stage—that I have termed the emotional stage. The emotional stage finds expression in agitation. We have had agitation. Now I believe we are at last midway in the second or scientific stage, when men deal with ascertained facts and on the basis of ascertained facts reach certain conclusions.

a practical character, that will enable those upon whom the responsibility rests to arrive at some final conclusion.

The first steps towards this International Commission were taken some time since by the Government which I have the honour of representing. The negotiations for the establishment of the Commission have covered a considerable period of time. At first, it seemed wise to restrict the nations that would take part in this investigation of the opium question to those which through territorial possessions, agriculture, or commerce were actively interested in the opium question in the Far East. Since that time the scope has been considerably widened. Countries that have not the problem in its more acute form as in the case of my own country and that of other countries similarly situated, were by mutual consent included by the Powers already interested, so that now, I think, we may say we are in a very real sense an international Commission. Almost all the large countries, indeed, at the very least, most of the countries without a serious opium problem of their own were included by their expressed desire and by the ready acquiescence of all other countries that up to date had notified their willingness to take part in the inquiry. Last summer it was decided by the American Commission—and notification was sent to all other Governments concerned—to study every phase of the opium question in its own territory, including the home land. So that presumably in this International Commission, we are desirous to ascertain all facts that will enable us to come to some satisfactory conclusion, we shall agree in the desire to receive such information as is presented regarding the various aspects of the question in all the countries represented on the Commission.

It devolves upon me to pronounce with emphasis that this is a Commission, and as those who are informed—as all of you must be in matters that pertain to international affairs of this kind—a Commission is not a Conference. The idea of a Conference was suggested, but it seemed wise to choose this particular form of action rather than a Conference, because, for the present at any rate, we are not sufficiently well informed and not sufficiently unanimous in our attitude to have a Conference with any great hope of immediate success. Further, this Commission is a temporary Commission as distinguished from some of the permanent Commissions already in existence, and if we were to look for the source of our origin, I think we would find it in the articles of the Second Hague Conference, which provides for such International Commissions of inquiry where points of difference on matters kindred to that which is before us arise between the Powers. So that in all our deliberations and in all our committee work, we must bear in mind that we are to confine ourselves to facts that will enable us to reach, I trust, certain unanimous resolutions and, perhaps, some recommendations of a practical, broad and wise character in connection with those resolutions. But, if I may be permitted to make a suggestion to this assembly, it seems to me that it would be extremely wise if we were to rule out our deliberations what might be termed useless historical questions beneath which a great deal of controversy lies hidden, and which would only tend to fog the issue. The one way to reach a satisfactory solution of a grave problem is to simplify as far as possible the elements of that problem, and I believe that history bears me out when I say that no great question has ever been satisfactorily settled until men have come to a realization of the fact that purely side issues and controversial matters which do not affect the main question, must be set aside and ignored. They may be of interest, but they are of no practical importance and, indeed, are impediments in the actual working out of the main question.

I feel that I am speaking not merely for myself and my colleagues on the American Commission, but for this entire distinguished assembly when I say that we are here to do such work as will bring the utmost credit to our respective countries and the utmost benefit possible to mankind. We must set aside the question in its every aspect, and as you will and we must study it, as I have already said, with those two phases of courage which will bring us to a happy conclusion of our labours—with sincerity and thoroughness.

Nothing more remains for me to say, gentlemen, except to announce that this International Opium Commission is now organized and ready for business.

RULES OF PROCEDURE.

The *N. C. D. News*, of 6th inst., says:—At its sittings on February 1 and 2, the Commission was engaged on business of a purely formal nature. A Committee being meanwhile at work drawing up rules of procedure, etc.

On re-assembling at 11 a.m. on the 6th inst. M. de Gier notified his inability to take up his duties as assistant secretary. M. de Laforade, secretary to the French delegation, was therefore appointed assistant secretary, and Mr. True, official stenographer to the Commission.

The Committee on rules and order then presented its report, and the rules drawn up were all accepted, with some amendments, by the Commission, which adjourned at 12.30 p.m. It was then that both English and French should, on principle, be recognized as the languages to be used in the Commission, and that deliberations be rendered, if necessary, and the minutes recorded in both languages.

The Commission met again at 2.30 p.m., and, after appointing a Press Committee, listened to the summary of a report presented by the United States delegation, dealing with the opium question in America and the Philippines. Reports were also handed in by the British delegation (for Great Britain, Australia, British Columbia, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, and Weihaiwei) and the Japanese delegation (for Japan and Formosa). A few remarks were offered on presentation of these reports, but there was no debate, it being understood that members of the several delegations will require time to study the reports, before they will be in a position to discuss any portion of them.

China will hand in a report on Monday morning, whilst the report from India and Ceylon, and that presented by the other delegations, will be presented later.

The Commission will not sit on Saturday, and at 4.30 p.m. it adjourned until 11 a.m. on Monday, the 8th instant.

The uncertainty that appeared to prevail in the minds of Viceroy Tuan Faug and the members of his staff regarding the text of his speech at the opening of the Commission has led us to check the English version as read to the assembly by the Chinese text. We give below a more correct translation of various passages:—

Official Translation. Closes Rendering. The gentry and merchants of the various provinces of the Empire have everywhere started societies to export (and assist opium smokers to get rid of the harmful habit).

International Association for Suppression of Opium.

[For instance, the manner in which the Governments of the countries concerned have set about to stop the consumption of opium in their colonies and dependencies and the difficulties of raising funds, he stoppages and delays beyond the time limit fixed for suppression. At the start we shall acquire the false reputation of suppressing opium; while in the end our financial resources will not suffer.]

Mr. Leech is made to say in Chinese:—“As to China suppressing opium, unless there is a monopoly, it will certainly be difficult to act effectively; it will certainly be difficult to succeed.”

SINGAPORE COMMENTS.

To-day at Shanghai the International Commission on Opium begins its sittings. Generally speaking, the discussion will not be circumscribed by any prescription from the various Governments represented by delegates. In the main it may be said that the foundation of the whole idea of the Conference lies in the recognition of the fact that the Chinese Imperial Government has refused to give up its territories for the restriction, if not the suppression, of the production and consumption of opium. The presence of the other international delegates recognizes that their respective Governments, in so far as the matter of the consumption of opium concerns their own jurisdictions, are willing to facilitate the action of the Chinese Government by co-operation in their respective provinces. The fullest series of recommendations and instructions made public so far which are to guide delegates are those issued by the United States Government and a highly different reference to an agreed programme of action, recognising that the function of the Conference is secondary and ancillary to the measures to be proposed by the Chinese Government. The British delegates are understood to have been supplied with a detailed reference generally resembling the code of instructions supplied to the U. S. representatives. One fundamental condition attaching to the investigations of the Conference will be to ascertain how far the Chinese Government are prepared not only to extinguish the import of foreign opium but also to very different extent, the production of native opium within the provinces of the Chinese Empire. We can quite well imagine that clarity with which assurances will be forthcoming which may have the effect of inducing the Conference to influence the respective Governments to end the importation of foreign opium into China, which would thus at once confer upon the Chinese Government the complete control of what would become a domestic opium monopoly of the most lucrative character. But once that monopoly is established owing to the compliance of foreign Governments the voluntary extinction of the world's opium supply is an affair. Those who can appreciate the Chinese official character, and can understand what the abandonment of an enormous source of revenue would mean to the provincial authorities and the huge establishments they have to maintain down to the lowest class, will be slow indeed to believe that there will be any readiness on their part to co-operate in the carrying out of a policy whose chief effect will be to cramp provincial finance to a very large extent. The cultivators themselves who can make a fair living out of the growing of the poppy will feel aggrieved if they are coerced into growing other crops, growing much more serious violence occurred in the Amoy district when the Chinese cultivators of the poppy rose en masse to resist attempted interference by their poppy firms. It must be remembered that the nationalities represented at the Shanghai Conference do not all stand in the same position in regard to the question. Outside of the Philippines, the United States, for instance, can have no direct concern in the matter save that from moral and the world's standpoint that insists on denying to everybody everything that can be classed as an indulgence or a luxury. But Britain on the other hand has her Indian interests to consider, and not only that—a matter that many people are prone to forget—the interests of the numerous independent sovereign states in the Indian Peninsula that could never be interfered with in so domestic a matter as opium production. Those independent states that have no seaboard would have to submit, however, to such export restrictions as might be imposed as British India, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements, and this Colony; the interests of the majority of the Chinese race constituting the bulk of the population would also have to be considered. We do not know yet whether the proceedings of the Conference will be open to the public. But at any rate, even if there are no press reports, we shall hear in good time, through communicated reports of the proceedings, the general drift of the Conference discussions.

There is one point in the telegrams to-day that calls for comment. It may be described as an attempt to “nobble” the deliberations of the Conference, by what in elections would be described as the “ugly” of “nuggets” influence, with the Divinity. One of the telegrams says:—“An appeal signed by the Bishop of London and the Nonconformist Scottish religious leaders, urges the necessity of special prayers for the eradication of the opium traffic during the sittings of the Commission in Shanghai.”

We refrain from characterizing this amusing exhibition of prejudice in the terms it merits. But an endeavour to induce the Divinity to take sides in an entirely secular, fiscal and physiological controversy seems to us an ordinary mind unafflicted with prejudices to lack a sobriety of spiritual decorum and decency. That is the mildest thing that can be said, but it is enough for the purpose. Might we submit a hypothetical parallel?—“The Sheikh-ul-Islam and the whole body of Ulemas urge upon the Faithful the necessity of special prayers to Allah for the eradication of the beer-drinking habit amongst the miserable and degraded people of England.”

We wonder, if that were to appear in the London papers some fine morning, what the British working-man would say to his comrades regarding the well-meaning but futile attempt at interference on the part of the divinity of the Muslim religion at Constantinople, with his personal habits. However, on the whole, it is not a bad thing that the Bishop of London and some eminent Presbyterians—whom with ludicrous ignorance the telegram styles Nonconformists—should have been persuaded into this curious attempt to dish the Conference by what it is charitable to style a gross irregularity. The attempt to prejudice the proceedings of the Conference by holding the divinity in terror over the heads of the delegates is not playing the divinity in a sense a contempt of Court, for it seems to us that the deliberations of the Conference, although to think these to be unnecessary, ought to have respect paid to them as though they were the proceedings of a judicial body.—*Singapore Free Press.*

There is one point in the telegrams to-day that calls for comment. It may be described as an attempt to “nobble” the deliberations of the Conference, by what in elections would be described as the “ugly” of “nuggets” influence, with the Divinity. One of the telegrams says:—“An appeal signed by the Bishop of London and the Nonconformist Scottish religious leaders, urges the necessity of special prayers for the eradication of the opium traffic during the sittings of the Commission in Shanghai.”

THE LATE MR. J. M. A. DA SILVA'S WILL.

JUDGMENT DELIVERED.

In the Supreme Court, last Thursday, the Chief Justice delivered judgment in the case in which an originating summons was brought by the plaintiff (João Maria Plácido da Silva) against the defendant (Maria Antonia Plácido da Silva) for determination by Court of some questions upon the construction of the will of the late J. M. A. da Silva. The action, as stated by Mr. Henry Berkeley, K.C., on behalf of the plaintiff, was a friendly one. Mr. Henry Berkeley, K.C., who was assisted by Mr. H. K. Holmes, appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., with Mr. A. J. M. Gomes (of the firm of Otto & Kong Sing), represented the defendant.

His Lordship said—Mr. da Silva died leaving a will in which this clause appeared:—“I give, devise and bequeath to my wife, Maria Antonia Plácido da Silva, as long as she remains a widow, all my household furniture, jewellery, silverware, electro-plated ware, library, philosophical instruments, chemical instruments, and effects of every description for her use, and she may dispose of them as she thinks fit.” This was subject to a special bequest of the piano to his daughter, and to a collection of coins, which he desired should be treated as heirlooms. I have to decide whether this gives the widow an absolute interest in this property, as would appear from the last words of the clause giving her a power of disposition, or whether it is only an interest so long as she remains a widow, which would deprive her of any power of disposition; and would make an inventory necessary for the purpose of checking any action which she might take with regard to them. It appears that some small trinkets have in fact been given by her to some of her children on the assumption that she had an absolute right of disposition. I am of opinion in the first place that the words “she may dispose of them as she thinks fit” mean “she may dispose of them as she thinks fit.” Therefore, apparently we have two sentences in the same part of the will which are in contradiction. For the family it is argued, and I think very plausibly, that if the power of disposition were maintained it would, surely, because it would enable the widow, for example, to give this property to a man whom she intended to marry the next day. But this *a priori* argument may be met by another; she might find herself in financial difficulties from the sale of some of this property might relieve her, and she would be unable to do so if her power to dispose of it. I was referred to a good many cases by both sides, but in deciding the question I need not go beyond two elementary principles: the first, that I must discover the true intention of the testator and give effect to it; the second, which is given in Williams, ninth edition, page 934—“The Court is bound to give effect to every word of the will, without change or rejection provided an effect can be given to it, not inconsistent with the general intent of the whole will taken together. Now, although all the other clauses of the will give the wife the full power to dispose of the property “as long as she remains a widow,” I do not think that I am bound to construe the fifth clause in the same way, and thus reject the last words of it. The intention of these words itself shows that I should be wrong in doing so. Is it then possible to give an intelligent meaning to the clause “giving effect to every word without change or rejection?” I have given the question much thought, and I have come to the conclusion that I can do so; people who make wills, though the law dubs them “testators” and “testamentary,” are apt to believe human things; and they are apt to believe that what they have gone on, and is going on while they are alive, can go on uninterrupted after they are dead. I do not find it very difficult to imagine that a husband, reposing all confidence in his wife, should in some respects continue to repose that confidence in her when he is writing his will, expecting her to justify it after his death. Mr. da Silva's intention throughout the will is to continue his position as head of the family, and is to enjoy his property in the same way as he has done while he was alive. With regard to the bulk of his property he makes an ultimate disposition in favour of his children which is no more than carrying out his original intentions when he invested his money in shares. With regard to his furniture and other moveables, he desires the widow to have the same control over it as he had himself; she may dispose of it as he might dispose of it. He does not want her, it is true, to have it should she marry again, but so long as she does not marry again it seems to me that he intended to repose sufficient confidence in her not to dispose of it entirely; as he has given her a power of disposal, he has intended that she should exercise it, and he has intended that she should exercise it reasonably; but if she marries again, then her power over it is lost. It is to be noticed that there is no special gift even with regard to the furniture, etc.; it would, in the event of her death or re-marriage, go into the general personal estate. I do not think this is unreasonable, and certainly reading the affidavits, Mrs. da Silva has done nothing which would lead me to suppose that she takes any other view than the one I have expressed, though of course, in view of the proceedings, she has been compelled to claim the full benefit of the last words of the clause. Nothing that she has done would have justified my opinion, which I will now try to give formal expression to. I believe the testator's intention to have been to give his widow a reasonable power of disposal of these things so long as she remains a widow. The reasonableness is a question for the Court, and should, the family think that any disposition of the furniture which she may make in the future is unreasonable, as, for example, if she were getting rid of all, then they must apply to the Court to stop it. It seems to me, however, that this expression of the testator's intention “with check,” on the one hand, Mrs. da Silva from making such an unreasonable disposition of the property as her late husband would disapprove of—though I do not seem to suggest that she has any such intention; and on the other hand will check the family from making any application which the Court may think unreasonable to stop such dispositions as she may choose to make. This, I think, should be a sufficient guide to the conduct of all parties for the future and prevent unreasonably family disputes in a matter which to my mind seems exceedingly plain.

A CHILD'S DEATH.

ACCIDENT IN ABERDEEN HARBOUR.

An inquiry was held at the Magistracy last Thursday into the circumstances surrounding the death of Mok Lok Tak, a female child, which met its death by drowning in Aberdeen harbour on the 5th inst. It appears that on that day, in the fact of the child, a Chinaman residing at 44, Cochrane Street, engaged a boat at Aberdeen to go to Lamna Island and that the boat captained by Mr. J. H. Kemp, proceeded, while the following jury were empanelled—Messrs. R. D. Watt, T. F. A. Bune and G. F. Malden.

The father's evidence showed that on the 5th inst., he engaged a boat at Aberdeen to proceed to Lamna Island. Besides himself, there were his wife, son, daughter, elder sister, two children and a servant. They had not proceeded far when their boat touched the shore, and the child, Mok Lok Tak, was found to be missing. Next day, the body was found.

Dr. Hunter said that on the 6th inst. he found the dead body of a child about five years old, on which he held a *post-mortem* examination and found that death was due to drowning.

Sergeant Sun, of the local Police Station, also gave corroborative evidence.

Mr. Kemp said the point to consider was how far the capsizing of the boat caused the death of the child. The licence allowed him five passengers, including the crew, while the boat actually carried eight. Therefore they should consider the following questions:—

1. Cause of death.

2. Whether death was due to any breach of duty or negligence on the part of the persons in charge of the boat. If there was, then there was also a breach of the Shipping Ordinance, which rendered them liable to manslaughter, provided there was substantial evidence that the cause of death was due to the overcrowding of the boat. The evidence was rather meagre, but that was the only evidence they had.

The jury retired for a few minutes and returned the following verdict:—

1. Death was due to drowning.

2. Death was due to misadventure, there being no evidence to show the cause of the capsizing of the boat.

BRIGANDS IN SINGAPORE.

SENSATIONAL REPORT FROM SAIGON.

Chinese brigands captured in Upper Tonkin, continue to be forwarded to Singapore by the Government of Indo-China, says the *Saigon Opinion*.

Every mail steamer arriving there from that province brings numbers of these evil-doers for disposal to Singapore, and it seems that the influx is likely to continue for a good while. Flying columns in Upper Tonkin are hunting down the brigands and capturing many of them each day.

In connection with the above, we are officially informed that the Straits Government has consented to receive 700 of these men, who are not really brigands, but may be correctly described as refugees. They are arriving in batches by every ship and are considered to be a superior class of Chinese.

A TAILOR'S SORROW.

WOMAN ASSAULTS SARTORIAL ARTIST.

That a tailor's calling is by no means a bed of roses, especially in Hongkong, was proved by a case which came on before Mr. J. H. Kemp, First Police Magistrate, at the Magistracy this morning, when the thorny paths which the sartorial fraternity has to tread was sufficiently demonstrated to make them feel their way cautiously in their future dealings. It appears that at about 2.30 on the afternoon of 11th inst., a tailor named Chin Shing, of 11, Dalmeida Street, together with his wife, proceeded to No. 49, Wellington Street, where a woman named Liddle Calenberg resides. The purpose of their visit was to conclude some arrangements for the completion of a silk dress which the woman had ordered. She asked them to go with her to an Indian shop to confirm the purchase of some silk, but this the two men refused to do, which appeared to incense the woman. A squabble ensued, when the woman is said to have thrown a chair at the tailor himself, striking him several times on the head, and to have seized a table near by. By this time, the unfortunate tailor's head was bleeding profusely. He was taken downstairs and handed to an Indian policeman, who instructed him to take summons against the woman.

This morning, the tailor made his appearance before Mr. J. H. Kemp, with his head badly battered, and showing unmistakable signs of rough handling. The woman, asked why she had assaulted the complainant, drifed into a long story of a dress which did not fit. This, however, did not affect the magistrate's mind one way or the other, and she was fined \$5 and ordered to pay \$5 compensation. The defendant left the Court with audible mutterings about a spoilt dress.

BRIDGE BUILDING IN CHINA.

Some remarkable feats of bridge-building have been performed in the last few months by French engineers who are in charge of the construction of the railroad which is to connect the city of Yunan, capital of the Chinese province of that name, with Lao Kai, on the border of the French province of Tonkin. Nine steel viaducts, having an aggregate length of about 1,550 feet, have been constructed, some of them under circumstances of extraordinary difficulty. The one which called for the greatest exercise of ingenuity has been the construction of that name, but a minor stream tributary of the Song Koi, or Red River. At this point, the railroad line emerges by tunnels driven through towering peaks of solid rock on both sides of a valley the walls of which are almost precipitous for several hundred feet. From one tunnel mouth to the other is a distance of 250 feet. Owing to the steepness of the rock on both sides and the torrential character of the stream all ordinary methods of bridge building were inapplicable. The problem was solved by planning two grades of viaducts, the lower—arabesque, or crossbow, the French engineers call them—be stepped in the rock far below the roadway and meeting in the middle in the form of a huge letter A, the horizontal girders being then run from the tunnels to their apex. First of all men were lowered to construct the anchorages by quarrying into the rocks. Then the steel beams and braces were brought up from Haoui, the capital of Tonkin, by rail to the furthest completed point of the road. Thence they were transported by skids, the distance of eighteen miles, to the viaducts. Then the long beams were lowered vertically to the anchorages, and the abutments were constructed in that position, largely by riveters labouring on boatswain's chairs or mounted on dizzy scaffolding until the two great girders were completed. During the construction the girders were held vertical by a gearing of wire cables veered over windlasses anchored to the rock inside the tunnel. When both girders were completed they were slowly lowered, simultaneously from each side until they met. It was an anxious time for the engineers, until it was found that all the calculations had been correct and the abutments met true—plumb over the centre of the chasm. They were then riveted together and braced and the longitudinal girders were run out and fastened to them with fish plates.

The building of the arabesque was begun on May 22nd of this year. They were finished by the end of June, but they were not lowered into place until July 22nd because the gigantic windlass and tackle were not ready. The roadbed of the bridge is 260 feet above the stream. The railroad when complete will be 193 miles long. It will connect Lao Kai with the French Tonkin Railway, which runs to Haoui and Haiphong, the principal port of Tonkin. This will make a continuous line of about 575 miles from the capital of Yunan to the sea. At the beginning of this year only nineteen miles of the Yunan road were complete, running from the frontier to Yokow, but 273 were under construction. By January 1, 1909, trains will be running to Meng-tou, about half the length of the road. It will take more than another year to reach Yunan, as the region is extremely wild and mountainous, the terrain itself being more than 5,400 feet above sea level. The region traversed has great mineral wealth.—*New York Sun.*

FIRE IN SANDAKAN.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE.

A fire broke out at 7.20 p.m. on Sunday night, January 24th, in the shop occupied by Teong Watt, opposite the market, caused by a lamp falling and breaking in the room above the shop. The flames caught the attic roof and spread from house to house, and within 15 minutes the whole block of 10 shops was in flame. So rapid and fierce was the conflagration that the unfortunate occupants had to hastily vacate the shops, and had no time to save their effects or even cash, but snatched up their children and fled in any garments they happened to be wearing. The glare in the sky brought a crowd from far and near; the heat of the fire could be felt half a mile distant. It was seen at once that nothing could be done to save the burning shops, and so the efforts of all helpers were centered on saving the remaining block of shops separated by a few yards from the main fire. All available water from close at hand was brought in tins and buckets and thrown on the fire, and the cool of the shop above the fire was kept up to the last and nearest the river, when water had to be brought from the river. In spite of drenching the roof and walls the shop caught fire two or three times, and the burning portion had to be backed away, and not until 11 p.m. did the fire subside sufficiently to give the helpers a moment's rest. This shop was only 10 yards from the burning mass. The market, 25 yards away, caught fire, but the iron roof saved great damage being done, and the woodwork was quickly extinguished. It is little short of a miracle that the remaining block of shops was not burnt, and that the wind being blowing a very few degrees more towards the west, nothing could have saved it. The shopkeepers, in spite of the fact that the condition of affairs for 34 hours were reluctant to remove their goods—one or two refused—neither did those people offer any assistance in saving the one shop which was the key to the whole block, and to them no particle of credit is due for not having, with the other unfortunate people, experienced total loss, of their property and houses. Perhaps 20 people at the most saved this block of shops, while a crowd of 200 at least gazed and did nothing.

The fire had caused very great distress, as the majority of the occupants did not own the shops themselves, would average little over \$50 each in value, as the property had depreciated considerably in value. This gives a total of \$8,000. In goods and cash a very careful estimate reaches \$37,000, making a total loss from the fire of \$45,000. The morning after the fire the District Officer started a Relief Fund, and by mid-day the sum of \$500 was realized in aid of the sufferers. This money is being used to supply food and clothing, and it is hoped that more will be forthcoming to enable the District Officer to put up temporary sheds, and to help the people. An appeal is being made to each station in the country, and contributions, however small, will be gladly welcomed by the District Officer. Over 50 cases have been helped to tide over the next month, and many of these must be helped again. No loss of life occurred, but two people were badly burnt and had to be treated in hospital. Not one single shop was insured of the 16 burnt down.

The following were responsible for having the fire:—Messrs. Allen, Horton, Pavin, Scherer, and Messrs. Kien, Sen, Kien, Mohamad Yusoff, and P. O. Bick. Mr. P. O. Bick, with a few of the Indian Police, and some Woodford Estate coolies working under Mr. Hutton Hall's instructions, and, possibly, three Chinese coolies who own between them the whole block of shops, should be duly grateful, and it is hoped they will express their appreciation in a way which will help some of their countrymen to re-establish themselves.—*D. J. A. Gould.*

The following were responsible for having the fire:—Messrs. Allen, Horton, Pavin, Scherer, and Messrs. Kien, Sen, Kien, Mohamad Yusoff, and P. O. Bick. Mr. P. O. Bick, with a few of the Indian Police, and some Woodford Estate coolies working under Mr. Hutton Hall's instructions, and, possibly, three Chinese coolies who own between them the whole block of shops, should be duly grateful, and it is hoped they will express their appreciation in a way which will help some of their countrymen to re-establish themselves.—*D. J. A. Gould.*

The following were responsible for having the fire:—Messrs. Allen, Horton, Pavin, Scherer, and Messrs. Kien, Sen, Kien, Mohamad Yusoff, and P. O. Bick. Mr. P. O. Bick, with a few of the Indian Police, and some Woodford Estate coolies working under Mr. Hutton Hall's instructions, and, possibly, three Chinese coolies who own between them the whole block of shops, should be duly grateful, and it is hoped they will express their appreciation in a way which will help some of their countrymen to re-establish themselves.—*D. J. A. Gould.*

The following were responsible for having the fire:—Messrs. Allen, Horton, Pavin, Scherer, and Messrs. Kien, Sen, Kien, Mohamad Yusoff, and P. O. Bick. Mr. P. O. Bick, with a few of the Indian Police, and some Woodford Estate coolies working under Mr. Hutton Hall's instructions, and, possibly, three Chinese coolies who own between them the whole block of shops, should be duly grateful, and it is hoped they will express their appreciation in a way which will help some of their countrymen to re-establish themselves.—*D. J. A. Gould.*

The Opium Trade.

ATTEMPTED PROVINCIAL MONOPOLY.

Breach of Treaty.

We are courteously favoured with the following correspondence by the General Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce:

Hongkong, 9th December, 1908.

Sir,—We have the honour to bring to your attention:

(a) Copy of a letter dated the 9th instant addressed by us to the Colonial Secretary.

(b) Copy of a letter dated 23rd September last addressed by us to the Acting Consul-General at Canton, and referred to in (a).

enclosed herewith. [This letter was published in our issue of 18th November last.—Ed., H.K.T.]

These letters fully set forth the views of the merchants engaged in the opium trade upon the attitude of the Chinese authorities in seeking to impose restrictions on the sale of raw opium, which we contend are contrary to the rights conferred by Treaty enabling raw opium and all merchandise in any quantity, whether large or small, to be freely sold to anyone wishing to purchase same, without let or hindrance.

We used scarcely add that in consequence of the endeavour of the Chinese to enforce the regulations which are objected to, an element of uncertainty, with a resulting want of confidence, has been introduced into the opium trade, which is having a serious effect on the business.

We, therefore, beg that you will lay this important matter before your committee at an early date with a view to the taking of such further steps, as they may deem advisable to protect the particular and weighty interests involved.—We have, &c.,

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
E. D. SASSOON & CO.,
S. J. DAVID & CO.,
E. PARANEY,
TATA SONS & CO.,
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
M. H. E. ELLIAS,
CAWASSEE PALLANJEE & CO.,
P. B. PETIT & CO.

Hon. Mr. E. A. Howitt,
Chairman,
Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

Hongkong, 9th December, 1908.

The Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G.,

Sir,—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st ultimo, in which you are directed to inform us that His Excellency the Governor has received a despatch from His Majesty's Minister at Peking to the effect that he regards it as doubtful that the regulations, as they stand at present, can be regarded as establishing a monopoly; that they appear to do little more than reproduce the rules passed for the enforcement of the Opium Edict of September 20th, 1906, and that he has accordingly instructed His Majesty's Consul-General at Canton that, while the working of the system would doubtless require to be carefully watched, it is inadvisable to take further action pending reference to His Majesty's Government.

We have in our letter to Mr. Harry H. Fox, H.M.'s Consul-General at Canton, of the 23rd September last (copy of which was forwarded to you in our letter of the 25th September and copy of which is herewith annexed) so fully dealt with the pernicious effect that these regulations will have, if brought into force, upon the raw opium trade, that no useful object would be gained by recapitulating them save to again contend that it must be obvious that if analysed in detail to a logical conclusion, the regulations sought to be enforced in the Two Kwangs, and in particular the regulations of "after the ascertainment and registration of the number of opium shops in the Province of the Two Kwangs now in existence no new opium shops doing business in the buying and selling of raw and prepared opium will be allowed to be established;" and tend to the idea that the primary intention is the creation of a monopoly amongst a certain number of existing opium shops, which shops will, as time goes on, decrease in number by either:—

(a) Retirement from business.

(b) Seizure and closure by the Authorities of the shops for infringement or alleged infringement of the law, and

(c) The purchase by Capitalists of the shops and of the licences.

In the course of time, therefore, the sale of raw opium will be in the hands of a few, thus creating a monopoly.

We cannot agree, therefore, with the dictum of His Majesty's Minister at Peking that he is doubtful that these regulations, as they stand at present, can be regarded as establishing a monopoly. We contend that the regulations, if carried into stringent effect, will form the nucleus of a monopoly expressly contrary to the Treaty of Nanking.

We contend that the same must be said of Article 5 of the eleven articles for carrying out the prohibition of opium if it is brought into force in China. It reads as follows:—

"To closely inspect opium shops in order to facilitate preventive measures;" and which article is further explained as follows:

"All shops in any city, town or village which sell the raw drug of prepared opium must be severely inspected by the local authorities who will draw up a list of them in the form of a register and issue to each a licence which will constitute their permit to carry on this trade. Once the inspection has been made no addition to the opium shops will be allowed."

It further adds:—

"Shops which from time to time drop out of the business must surrender their licences for cancellation. The licence must not be kept under penalty or a heavy fine."

Surely this enactment would create a monopoly and be contrary to Treaty. In course of time the trade will obviously be in the hands of a few Chinese merchants.

We would refer you to Article 5 of the Treaty of Nanking 1842 to Article 10 of the same Treaty, and to Article 14 of the French Treaty of Peking of 1842 which for convenience we quote in full:—

Article V of the British Treaty of Nanking 1842:—

"The Government of China having compelled the British merchants trading at Canton to deal exclusively with certain Chinese merchants called 'co-hong' by the Chinese Government for this purpose, the Emperor of China agrees to abolish that practice in future at all ports where British merchants may reside, and to permit them to carry on their mercantile transactions with whatever persons they please, and His Imperial Majesty further agrees to pay to the British Government the sum of three millions of dollars, on account of debts due to British subjects by some of the said hong merchants or co-hong, who have become insolvent and who owe large sums of money to subjects of Her Britannic Majesty."

Article X of the same Treaty:—

"His Majesty the Emperor agrees to establish at all the ports which are by Article 11 of 1842

Treaty to be thrown open for the resort of British merchants, a fair and regular tariff of export and import customs and other dues, which tariff shall be publicly notified and promulgated for general information, and the Emperor further engages that, when British merchandise shall have once paid at any of the said ports the regulated customs and dues, agreeable of the tariff to be hereafter fixed, such merchandise may be conveyed by Chinese merchants to any province or city in the interior of the Empire of China on paying a further amount as transit duties, which shall not exceed . . . per cent on the tariff value of such goods."

Article XIV of the French Treaty of Peking 1860:—

"Aucune société de commerce privilégiée ne pourra s'établir en Chine, et il sera de même de toute coalition organisée dans le but d'exercer une monopole sur le commerce. En cas de contravention au présent article les autorités chinoises sur les représentations du consul ou de l'agent consulaire, avisent aux moyens de dissoudre de semblables associations dont elles s'efforcent d'empêcher l'existence par des poursuites judiciaires, afin d'éviter tout ce qui pourrait porter atteinte à la libre concurrence."

We would wish to lay special stress upon the fact that by the regulations now sought to be enforced by China, the right allowed by Treaty to all merchants whether British or otherwise, to sell their opium to anyone, is taken away, and that the "Société de Commerce privilégiée" as quoted above, has been practically brought into existence again; thus reviving an abuse which led to misunderstandings between the European Powers and China and against which the Treaties of that period were specially intended to safeguard Free Trade in the future.

We submit that if Article 5 of the Edict is carried out, in course of time, the number of dealers in raw opium will dwindle to a very small number, healthy competition will cease, and the British merchant will be at the mercy of the few native shops left in the trade.

Inasmuch as the Indian opium trade has always been regulated by the Government of India and will, under the conditions agreed upon by Great Britain and China, entirely cease in the course of ten years, there is absolutely no reason whatever for the Chinese Government to interfere in any way with this trade by issuing vexatious notifications to the public, as has been done lately by the Viceroy of the Two Kwangs. Therefore, any interference on the part of the Chinese Government with the Indian opium trade cannot possibly be with any legitimate object. Provincial authorities, all over the Empire are quite capable of enforcing the Imperial Edict as a price for the purpose of raising revenue, or with the ulterior object of taking advantage of the situation in order to be able to squeeze the populace. We have only in this regard to refer to the recent action of the Viceroy of Nanking in order to show how far this can be carried into effect by unscrupulous authorities.

The merchants in China have a very strong claim on the British Government to protect their trade against this interference by China, not only the ordinary protection due to legitimate trade, but from the fact that the merchants buy direct from the Government of India at the Government's monthly sales in Calcutta, and it is the duty of the British Government to see that the merchants get a fair and unobstructed outlet for the opium purchased from them.

It is incumbent on the British Government, before they allow the opium trade to depart entirely from India and from British merchants dealing with the Indian Government, to see that China is really doing her share to eradicate the so-called evil.

The report of Mr. Leach clearly shows that the British Government is keeping well ahead of the Chinese Government in the steps taken to stamp out the opium habit, although British trade is only 1/8th to 1/10th of the whole of the opium consumed in China.

The production in China of native opium being 8 to 10 times as large as the total import of the foreign drug, the cultivation of China opium is the thing to watch, not so much the foreign trade, and the only way to stop the smoking in China is by getting the provincial authorities to curtail the production of the native drug, while our trade will dwindle, Chinese opium will flourish, and derive benefit of the falling off of British trade, and this is surely what the Chinese provincial officials desire, and in this regard we would call attention to Sir Edward Grey's despatch to Sir M. Durrant dated October 17th, 1906, where he says:

"If, on the other hand, China was simply to prevent the importation of foreign opium in order that individual Chinese might grow more opium themselves and realise a higher price for it in China, then it would be useless for us to make sacrifices."

"Us" there, means, Great Britain, or in other words, the Government of India and Great Britain's merchants dealing in raw opium.

We would wish that it should be pointed out to the British Government that it is a known fact that China not only consumes ten times as much more opium than is imported into China, but she also exports China grown opium to Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Bangkok and other places.

Mr. Leach, Councillor at the British Legation, in his second Report on the Opium Question states:—

"Since the end of November 1907 when the previous General Report on the Anti-Opium Movement was written, the two most noticeable features have been the continued interest and energy shown by the Central Government in the question, as compared with the growing apathy evinced by the provincial officials, and their lack of sustained effort to eradicate the evil."

As the provincial officials are expected to carry the Edicts, their actions are chiefly to be considered as the effective Edicts issued by the Central Government. We are tiredly to see why His Britannic Majesty's Minister should lay stress on the Opium Edict of September 20th, 1906, which is merely an Edict or wish expressed by the Government of China, and has never, to our knowledge, become a Treaty between the Chinese Government and the British Government. We would point out that Treaties do exist between England and China regarding the former's trade and commerce, and we submit that so long as those Treaties remain unrepudiated, British merchants trading in the Far East, and, as we have already pointed out, purchasing their merchandise direct from the British Government, should have the protection afforded them by these treaties.

The result of the two recent attempts by the Viceroy of Nanking and by the Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, to interfere with legitimate trade have on each occasion caused a heavy drop in prices, and a falling off in deliveries; resulting in heavy loss to the British merchants and a complete disorganization of the trade in raw opium.

We would emphasize the fact that pressure was brought to bear upon the Viceroy of the Two Kwangs by the energetic action of the Consul-General at Canton so that the regulations which he sought to enforce throughout the Kwang Tung Province were withdrawn in the City of Canton, yet in other prefectures these regulations have been brought into force, active

dealers in raw opium have been fined and imprisoned by the Provincial authorities at Chiu Chow and Wui Chow, thus causing extreme uneasiness amongst the local Chinese, which has prevented them purchasing raw opium and thus causing a complete disorganization of the trade and a violent decline in prices, resulting in much loss to the foreign merchant and a general want of confidence in the future.

Finally, we would wish to point out that British interests are widely and heavily involved in the opium trade, and the whole question should be approached with the utmost gravity. Before the British Government involve themselves in further diplomatic action with the Chinese, conclusive proof should be adduced to clearly show that the Chinese authorities are not only well-intentioned, but have taken steps at least proportionately equal to those being taken by the British Government.

It may not be out of place to give a few of the most important interests connected with the trade which will suffer and to emphasize the serious blow that will result to British commerce if the opium trade is to cease in the course of a few years:—

1. A loss of over five million pounds sterling to India on the sale of raw opium alone.

2. A heavy blow to British merchants engaged in the trade.

3. A heavy loss to steamer owners, mostly British, as nearly all opium is carried in British bottoms.

4. A heavy loss to fire insurance companies, mostly British, who insure whilst it is stored upon land.

5. A heavy loss to marine insurance companies, mostly British, who insure raw opium whilst it is being carried on ship board.

6. A great loss to the British trade of Hongkong, Shanghai, and the treaty ports, involving directly or indirectly, labour, property and various other interests.—We have &c.,

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
E. D. SASSOON & CO.,
S. J. DAVID & CO.,
E. PARANEY,
TATA SONS & CO.,
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
M. H. E. ELLIAS,
CAWASSEE PALLANJEE & CO.,
P. B. PETIT & CO.

Hongkong Chamber of Commerce,
Hongkong, 8th January, 1909.

Sir,—I beg to inform you that the British firm dealing in raw opium in this Colony have forwarded to the Chamber of Commerce a copy of their letter to you dated 9th ultimo, and of their letter to the Consul-General at Canton dated 23rd September, with a request that my committee take such steps as may appear desirable to assist them in combating the action now being taken by the Chinese authorities in the Two Kwang which is calculated to hamper the trade in imported opium.

This letter has been considered by my committee who are entirely in accord with the views expressed by the British merchants in the two letters above referred to.

The letter in question does so fully deal with the matter that little remains to be added. My committee consider that the merchants have made out a clear case of breach of treaty against the officials in the neighbouring provinces. It cannot, in the opinion of my committee, be denied that the regulations now being enforced, do limit the number of existing dealers in raw opium and to prevent new firms from coming into existence do amount to a breach of the treaties. They consequently view with considerable uneasiness the attitude taken by His Majesty's Minister at Peking in this matter as they fear that this cannot but result in encouraging the Provincial officials to still further aggressive acts against foreign trade.

My committee, therefore, wish to join with the writers of the previous letters in their protest against the enforcement of the regulations complained of, and trust that after full consideration of the matter His Excellency will see his way to represent this in the proper quarters, with a view to a repeal of the new opium regulations.

In conclusion, I would beg to refer to the chairman's letter to you of the 3rd September, 1907, when dealing with the attempted monopoly in raw opium which the Viceroy of Nanking was then endeavouring to establish. In the opinion of my committee the present position taken up by the Viceroy of the Two Kwangs will have an equally restricting effect upon the trade as that attempted by the Nanking authorities, and the arguments in the above letter apply therefore equally in the present case.—I have &c.,

(Sgd.) E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.

Hongkong Chamber of Commerce,
11th January, 1909.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of 9th December last, I am directed to enclose herewith for the information of yourselves and co-signatories a copy of this Chamber's letter to the Government dated 8th instant, in which the committee have supported your protest against the action of the Chinese authorities of the Two Kwang in instituting regulations calculated to hamper the trade in imported opium. I am, &c.,

(Sgd.) E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Messrs. David Sassoon & Company, Limited, Present.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1909.

Sir,—We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, enclosing copy of the Chamber's letter to the Government dated 8th instant and have duly circulated same amongst the firms interested in the opium trade.

I gladly accept our best thanks for the support your Chamber has given to the protest against the action of the Chinese authorities in instituting regulations calculated to hamper our trade.—We are, &c.,

(Sgd.) DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
E. Shillim, Manager.

The Secretary,
Hongkong Chamber of Commerce.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
15th January, 1909.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant concerning the action now being taken by the Chinese authorities in the Two Kwang Provinces, which is calculated to hamper the trade in imported opium, and to inform you that His Excellency the Governor has transmitted a copy of your letter to Sir John Jordan and that this matter has for some time past been engaging His Excellency's serious attention.—I am, &c.,

(Sgd.) F. H. MAY,
Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary,
Hongkong Chamber of Commerce.

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 7th February, 1909:—

Non-Chinese 175
Chinese 5,989

Total 6,164

Manila's Carnival.

A DISTINCT SUCCESS.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND THE HONGKONG NEWSPAPERMEN.

(By Our Special Representative.)

Manila, February 3rd, 1909.

With the clashing of guns, which could be heard all over the town, the swishing of rockets and the sweet music of about half a dozen different bands, including our own Rajputa, Manila's great Carnival was opened yesterday by Vice-Governor Forbes.

That it was a success—and a great one at that—can not be credited unless read with one's own eyes; and those who saw this big show, on which many thousands of golden dollars have been spent, imagined that they were in Dreamland.

It was about four o'clock that the Vice-Governor started into the Carnival grounds in his automobile. Of course, he was received by the Committee at the gate and was accompanied around the scene. The crowd present exceeded everything yet seen in this city.

It would be absolutely impossible to give an account of all the things that were exhibited on the grounds, but I will endeavour to detail a few interesting facts. First of all there was the appearance of the semi-wild men and women from the provinces—Sulu, Zamboanga and Jolo. These people were under the command of American officers, and their war and social dances caused much comment. From the provinces were exhibited such things as ancient Moorish fighting weapons, textiles, sponges, brass and copper work made by the people, war boats (resembling a small Chinese junk) and the last but not the least, a very typical Moorish matted head, which attracted much attention. This part of the ground drew large crowds, due no doubt to the fact of the wild and barbaric nature of the tribe.

Hemp took up a large space as an exhibit, but little or nobody paid much attention to that kind of product. This material, and the finest and best quality yet seen, was grown by American planters on irrigated ground, which, according to my informant (Mr. John S. Gillies) by this method of farming is responsible for the increased quantity and quality of hemp grown in these islands.

The herpicide statues, the work of the natives, next called for attention. "Big Bill" Taft was much in evidence, and so was Rizal, the George Washington of the Philippines, who was murdered by Friars some years ago. Between these two distinguished men were four wooden statues representing native arts and science. Some little distance away is to be seen an immense figure of Liberty somewhat similar to the one outside New York harbour.

So far as amusements are concerned there is much to interest young and old alike. There is the human roulette wheel, on which you can get hurt for the price of two centimos. This "wheel" measuring some twenty feet in diameter and is enclosed with wooden planks which is padded. You pay your ten cents, get on top of the wheel, which is sent flying round, to the accompaniment of an automatic brass band—and then if you fall over yourself then it is not Mr. Lewis's fault. There is a ten p. air ship which is said to hold 12,000 ft. of air balloon. But there was no occasion attempted in the Palomar Park there is a circus, merry-go-round, a vaudeville show, shooting galleries, magicians and fortune-tellers, swings and lolly-pops; and other things to set the people's hearts a-beating. Besides these things immense stalls are located all over the place, where you can obtain all sorts of things from a drink to confection, which covered the ground and people's clothing inches deep.

THE HIPPODROME.

Thousands of electric lights, and with a couple of search lights thrown into the bargain, lighted up the Hippodrome last night. It was a classic pleasure to behold, for miles around the place glow with light. In this case the sports were held. There was a military parade, drilling of all the troops, bareback riding, and a host of other things, which were cleverly performed indeed. But what was the most interesting of all was the attack on an imaginary city, which was one of the cleverest things noticed. In the background was a mass of huge buildings, which looked real, but in reality was only painted on canvas.

The scene was very vivid. At the signal from the officer commanding the "town" was charged by the artillery, cavalry and infantry, and the terrific din of the rapid firing guns, cannons, revolvers and rifles thrilled the audience. The flashes from the guns, the red smoke rising from the doomed town, and the breaking out of fire on all sides made the picture look very real.

It is my pleasant duty to say that from start to finish there was not a single hitch in the programme. Everything to the smallest item went with a swerve and a dash—a credit to those taking part in such a tremendous feat. It must not be forgotten that the arrangements for the tremendous show were the work of volunteers, and to them and the Director General, Mr. O'Reilly, and his able Committee the greatest credit is due. Nobody who has not seen the show, which attracted something like 15,000 persons (the Hippodrome alone holding 12,000) can imagine what things were accomplished by our American friends, and next year it is to be hoped a large number of Hongkongites will be present to see for themselves. Experience tells a lot, and next year's Carnival will exceed this year's by far.

THE POLO MATCH.

Two polo matches will be played this afternoon at four o'clock at the Division Meet field at Payay and the second on Saturday afternoon at the same hour and same place. The first match will be between the team erected by the military for the recent Manila left intact and all those having Carnival privileges, as well as army officers and their ladies will be admitted to the grand stand without charge.

The game to-day will be between a local team and an English team from the neighbouring colony of Hongkong. The line-ups will be as follows:—

The English team: 1. Commander Campbell, R.N.; 2. Lieutenant Crookenden, J. Major Findlay, 4. Lieutenant Green.

The American team: 1. Captain Babcock, 2. Lieutenant Adair, 3. Captain, 4. Lieutenant Koch, 4. Lieutenant Walworth, 5. Cavalry.

WITH THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

For hospitality and good fellowship the Americans take the proverbial palm. Everything is being done for the comfort of the British visitors. Nothing is too good for them. The freedom of the city is theirs. And the Britishers recognise the honour paid to them. At noon to-day, the Governor-General, Mr. James F. Smith, received the Hongkong and Shanghai newspapermen at the Ayuntamiento. Accompanying the pressmen were Rev. Mr. Geo. W. Wright and Mr. Samuel Trissel, of the Manila Times. The venerable old gentlemen expressed his satisfaction in many words at the courteous pleasure in the city, and he wished them a good time, adding: "If I can do anything for you all

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY LOAN.

LOAN AGREEMENT.

H.E. Chang Chi-ung has instructed Kao Ling-wei, the former Commissioner of Education of Lupeh, to proceed to Canton to arrange the securities for the proposed foreign loan for constructing the Canton-Hankow Railway with the British.

(By Our Special Representative.)

Manila, February 3rd, 1909.

With the clashing of guns, which could be heard all over the town, the swishing of rockets and the sweet music of about half a dozen different bands, including our own Rajputa, Manila's great Carnival was opened yesterday by Vice-Governor Forbes.

That it was a success—and a great one at that—can not be credited unless read with one's own eyes; and those who saw this big show, on which many thousands of golden dollars have been spent, imagined that they were in Dreamland.

It was about four o'clock that the Vice-Governor started into the Carnival grounds in his automobile. Of course, he was received by the Committee at the gate and was accompanied around the scene. The crowd present exceeded everything yet seen in this city.

It would be absolutely impossible to give an account of all the things that were exhibited on the grounds, but I will endeavour to detail a few interesting facts. First of all there was the appearance of the semi-wild men and women from the provinces—Sulu, Zamboanga and Jolo. These people were under the command of American officers, and their war and social dances caused much comment. From the provinces were exhibited such things as ancient Moorish fighting weapons, textiles, sponges, brass and copper work made by the people, war boats (resembling a small Chinese junk) and the last but not the least, a very typical Moorish matted head, which attracted much attention. This part of the ground drew large crowds, due no doubt to the fact of the wild and barbaric nature of the tribe.

Hemp took up a large space as an exhibit, but little or nobody paid much attention to that kind of product. This material, and the finest and best quality yet seen, was grown by American planters on irrigated ground, which, according to my informant (Mr. John S. Gillies) by this method of farming is responsible for the increased quantity and quality of hemp grown in these islands.

The herpicide statues, the work of the natives, next called for attention. "Big Bill" Taft was much in evidence, and so was Rizal, the George Washington of the Philippines, who was murdered by Friars some years ago. Between these two distinguished men were four wooden statues representing native arts and science. Some little distance away is to be seen an immense figure of Liberty somewhat similar to the one outside New York harbour.

So far as amusements are concerned there is much to interest young and old alike. There is the human roulette wheel, on which you can get hurt for the price of two centimos. This "wheel" measuring some twenty feet in diameter and is enclosed with wooden planks which is padded. You pay your ten cents, get on top of the wheel, which is sent flying round, to the accompaniment of an automatic brass band—and then if you fall over yourself then it is not Mr. Lewis's fault. There is a ten p. air ship which is said to hold 12,000 ft. of air balloon. But there was no occasion attempted in the Palomar Park there is a circus, merry-go-round, a vaudeville show, shooting galleries, magicians and fortune-tellers, swings and lolly-pops; and other things to set the people's hearts a-beating. Besides these things immense stalls are located all over the place, where you can obtain all sorts of things from a drink to confection, which covered the ground and people's clothing inches deep.

THE HIPPODROME.

Thousands of electric lights, and with a couple of search lights thrown into the bargain, lighted up the Hippodrome last night. It was a classic pleasure to behold, for miles around the place glow with light. In this case the sports were held. There was a military parade, drilling of all the troops, bareback riding, and a host of other things, which were cleverly performed indeed. But what was the most interesting of all was the attack on an imaginary city, which was one of the cleverest things noticed. In the background was a mass of huge buildings, which looked real, but in reality was only painted on canvas.

The scene was very vivid. At the signal from the officer commanding the "town" was charged by the artillery, cavalry and infantry, and the terrific din of the rapid firing guns, cannons, revolvers and rifles thrilled the audience. The flashes from the guns, the red smoke rising from the doomed town, and the breaking out of fire on all sides made the picture look very real.

It is my pleasant duty to say that from start to finish there was not a single hitch in the programme. Everything to the smallest item went with a swerve and a dash—a credit to those taking part in such a tremendous feat. It must not be forgotten that the arrangements for the tremendous show were the work of volunteers, and to them and the Director General, Mr. O'Reilly, and his able Committee the greatest credit is due. Nobody who has not seen the show, which attracted something like 15,000 persons (the Hippodrome alone holding 12,000) can imagine what things were accomplished by our American friends, and next year it is to be hoped a large number of Hongkongites will be present to see for themselves. Experience tells a lot, and next year's Carnival will exceed this year's by far.

THE POLO MATCH.

Two polo matches will be played this afternoon at four o'clock at the Division Meet field at Payay and the second on Saturday afternoon at the same hour and same place. The first match will be between the team erected by the military for the recent Manila left intact and all those having Carnival privileges, as well as army officers and their ladies will be admitted to the grand stand without charge.

The game to-day will be between a local team and an English team from the neighbouring colony of Hongkong. The line-ups will be as follows:—

The English team: 1. Commander Campbell, R.N.; 2. Lieutenant Crookenden, J. Major Findlay, 4. Lieutenant Green.

The American team: 1. Captain Babcock, 2. Lieutenant Adair, 3. Captain, 4. Lieutenant Koch, 4. Lieutenant Walworth, 5. Cavalry.

WITH THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

For hospitality and good fellowship the Americans take the proverbial palm. Everything is being done for the comfort of the British visitors. Nothing is too good for them. The freedom of the city is theirs. And the Britishers recognise the honour paid to them. At noon to-day, the Governor-General, Mr. James F. Smith, received the Hongkong and Shanghai newspapermen at the Ayuntamiento. Accompanying the pressmen were Rev. Mr. Geo. W. Wright and Mr. Samuel Trissel, of the Manila Times. The venerable old gentlemen expressed his satisfaction in many words at the courteous pleasure in the city, and he wished them a good time, adding: "If I can do anything for you all

will be done." The interview lasted about half an hour, during which time the Governor-General planned a tour for the press representatives to the waterfalls in the province, and afterwards a trip to Baguio, the summer resort of the Philippine Islands. In all of these outings the Governor-General will be present and with his kindly manner and his affectionate smile a good time is also on the horizon.

L. A. J. L.

Manila

AN ESTATE DISPUTE.

CHAU MA SHI & FUNG WA CHUN.

A somewhat interesting action was brought in the Supreme Court, last Monday, the Chief Justice (Sir Francis Pigott) presiding. In this case, an application was heard on the part of the defendant (Fung Wa Chun) for an order that the statement of claim filed on the 21st November last be struck out on the ground that it discloses no reasonable cause of action and that the action be dismissed with costs to be taxed and paid by the plaintiff to the defendant. The Hon. Mr. H. E. Rollock, K.C., who was instructed by Mr. A. G. Jackson, appeared for the plaintiff, while Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., assisted by Mr. Sheaton (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) represented the defendant.

Sir Henry Berkeley said that the case was one of defence. The nature of the action was important, owing to a certain allegation in the statement of claim. Sir Henry's contention in brief was that the action was wrongly brought, as an action of defence could not be brought without the plaintiff owning property (in the shares) which was not the case in the present action. Counsel laid great stress with regard to paragraph 3 of the statement of claim, which dealt with the question of gifts.

The statement of claim reads as follows:—
1. The plaintiff is a married woman residing at No. 45, Gaine Road.
2. The defendant is a gentleman residing at Robinson Road.

3. In or about the month of October 1905, the plaintiff's husband, one Chau Tung Shing, made a gift to the plaintiff of 50 shares in the Canton Land Company, Limited, which shares were registered in his name, and the said Chau Tung Shing in the presence of the plaintiff handed to the defendant the certificates for the 50 shares and also certificates for 14 other shares in the said Company, which were likewise registered in the name of the said Chau Tung Shing and were the property of the plaintiff, and the said Chau Tung Shing at the same time requested the defendant to get the 50 shares and 14 shares, in all 64 shares, transferred out of the name of him; the said Chau Tung Shing, into some other name and to deliver the fresh certificates, together with blank transfers for the same, to the plaintiff on her request, which the defendant agreed to do.

4. In or about the month of December, 1905, the plaintiff handed the certificates and blank transfers attached thereto for 250 shares in the said Company to the defendant for the purpose of the defendant holding the same in safe custody and for the use of the plaintiff, and re-delivering the same to the plaintiff on her request, which defendant agreed to do.

5. By an agreement in writing dated Kwong Sun, 33rd year, 1st moon, 20th day (14th March, 1907) the defendant agreed with plaintiff that he would within two months from the date of such agreement deliver to the plaintiff the said 314 shares (erroneously described by the defendant in the said agreement as being 321 shares in the Canton Wharf Company).

6. The plaintiff has repeatedly requested the defendant to deliver up to her the certificates and blank transfers relating to the said 314 shares in the said Company.
7. The defendant, however, notwithstanding the matters aforesaid, and notwithstanding the said agreement, has failed to deliver to the plaintiff the certificates and transfers relating to the said shares or any of them and has detained the same from the plaintiff and has converted the same to his own use.

The plaintiff therefore claims:—
1. Delivery by the defendant to the plaintiff of the certificates and blank transfers for the said 314 shares or the value of the said shares and the sum of \$500 as damages for their detention or conversion.

2. An account of the monies which the defendant has received from the said Company as dividends or profits in respect of the said shares, and payment by the defendant to the plaintiff of the amount which may be found due upon the taking of the said account.

3. Costs.
4. Further and other relief.
After lengthy citation of authorities, an order was made to amend paragraph 3 of the statement of claim by inserting "power of attorney."

ERUPTION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

VOLCANO THROWS WATER.

MUCH DAMAGE.

The Laguna volcano is in eruption and to judge from Telegraphic information received from Lucena, Tayabas, has already done relatively immense damage in its immediate neighbourhood.

It appears from the meagre details that have so far been received that the volcano has a large lake formed in its crater and that during the eruption, which produced a great noise, the entire lake was thrown into the air and fell in the form of a cloudburst, or that the mountain was rent asunder and the millions of tons of water in the lake rushed down the mountain sides and carried all before it.

The frightful explosion occurred between eight and nine in the evening and shattered the sides of the mountain. The waters, rushing at a terrific rate, swept away the rice fields and destroyed the roadways and tore out the bridges in the town of Baraya and its vicinity.

No loss of life has been reported up to the present nor has the amount of damage been estimated. The shock and subsequent ones were registered on the instruments of the Manila observatory but no details have yet been received by that institution as to the extent of the eruption or the damage that has been occasioned by it. It is believed however to be entirely local.

While the name of the volcano is given as Laguna it is believed to be the Banajo volcano, a magnificent cone rising to the height of 7,362 feet above the level of the sea and with a crater 700 feet deep. In 1730 a violent eruption loosened the water in this crater by the bursting of the mountain sides, the resultant damage being enormous. Since that time, it has been dormant.

At the same time it may be one of the subordinate cones out of which in Mount San Cristobal and the other Maunabo. In the former mountain are deep, circular ponds, probably extinct craters, and it might be the water from some of these that caused the recent disaster.

CANTON REGATTA.

The Y.R.C. has picked their team for the above Regatta which will take place in March. They are training hard and no doubt deserve a win. This is the oldest Club in the Colony and can only send a Junior Crew down.

The Team will be composed of:—
L. A. Musio (Stroke),
L. E. Lammer,
J. A. S. Alves,
J. Cruickshank,
S. A. Selb. (Cox).

On the 21st ult., the Customs officials at Bangkok made a very smart seizure of 270 tons of contraband opium on board the s.s. *Zoselo* which arrived from Hongkong.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The eighty-seventh report of the court of directors to the ordinary half-yearly general meeting of shareholders to be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on Saturday, the 20th inst., is as follows:—
To the proprietors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Gentlemen,—The directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the Bank, and balance sheet for the half-year ending 31st December, 1908.

The net profit for that period, including \$3,005,774.81, balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, amount to \$5,644,125.65.

The directors recommend the transfer of \$500,000 from the profit and loss account to credit of the silver reserve fund, which fund will then stand at \$14,500,000.

After making this transfer and deducting remuneration to directors there remains appropriate \$1,125,225.65, out of which the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of two pounds sterling per share, viz.: £240,000 and a bonus of five shillings sterling per share, viz.: £30,000 amounting in all to £270,000 which at 1/8th, the rate of the day, will absorb \$3,122,891.57.

The balance \$2,006,234.08 to be carried to new profit and loss account.

The Honorable Mr. W. J. Gresson has been elected chairman for the year 1909, and Mr. H. E. Tomkins deputy chairman.

Mr. R. Shewan, Mr. E. Shellim and the Honorable Mr. H. A. W. Slade retire in rotation and being eligible for re-election offer themselves accordingly. The directors very much regret to have to record the death of their colleague Mr. C. G. R. Broderick last October. Mr. H. A. Slade has been invited to fill the vacancy; this appointment requires confirmation at this meeting.

Mr. H. A. Slade has been invited to fill the vacancy; this appointment requires confirmation at this meeting.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. W. Hutton Potts and Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar, who offer themselves for re-election.

Additional issue authorized by Hongkong Ordinance and Government of Hongkong, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 2682, 2683, 2684, 2685, 2686, 2687, 2688, 2689, 2690, 2691, 2692, 2693, 2694, 2695, 2696, 2697, 2698, 2699, 2700, 2701, 2702, 2703, 2704, 2705, 2706, 2707, 2708, 2709, 2710, 2711, 2712, 2713, 2714, 2715, 2716, 2717, 2718, 2719, 2720, 2721, 2722, 2723, 2724, 2725, 2726, 2727, 2728, 2729, 2730, 2731, 2732, 2733, 2734, 2735, 2736, 2737, 2738, 2739, 2740, 2741, 2742, 2743, 2744, 2745, 2746, 2747, 2748, 2749, 2750, 2751, 2752, 2753, 2754, 2755, 2756, 2757, 2758, 2759, 2760, 2761, 2762, 2763, 2764, 2765, 2766, 2767, 2768, 2769, 2770, 2771, 2772, 2773, 2774, 2775, 2776, 2777, 2778, 2779, 2780, 2781, 2782, 2783, 2784, 2785, 2786, 2787, 2788, 2789, 2790, 2791, 2792, 2793, 2794, 2795, 2796, 2797, 2798, 2799, 2800, 2801, 2802, 2803, 2804, 2805, 2806, 2807, 2808, 2809, 2810, 2811, 2812, 2813, 2814, 2815, 2816, 2817, 2818, 2819, 2820, 2821, 2822, 2823, 2824, 2825, 2826, 2827, 2828, 2829, 2830, 2831, 2832, 2833, 2834, 2835, 2836, 2837, 2838, 2839, 2840, 2841, 2842, 2843, 2844, 2845, 2846, 2847, 2848, 2849, 2850, 2851, 2852, 2853, 2854, 2855, 2856, 2857, 2858, 2859, 2860, 2861, 2862, 2863, 2864, 2865, 2866, 2867, 2868, 2869, 2870, 2871, 2872, 2873, 2874, 2875, 2876, 2877, 2878, 2879, 2880, 2881, 2882, 2883, 2884, 2885, 2886, 2887, 2888, 2889, 2890, 2891, 2892, 2893, 2894, 2895, 2896, 2897, 2898, 2899, 2900, 2901, 2902, 2903, 2904, 2905, 2906, 2907, 2908, 2909, 2910, 2911, 2912, 2913, 2914, 2915, 2916, 2917, 2918, 2919, 2920, 2921, 2922, 2923, 2924, 2925, 2926, 2927, 2928, 2929, 2930, 2931, 2932, 2933, 2934, 2935, 2936, 2937, 2938, 2939, 2940, 2941, 2942, 2943, 2944, 2945, 2946, 2947, 2948, 2949, 2950, 2951, 2952, 2953, 2954, 2955, 2956, 2957, 2958, 2959, 2960, 2961, 2962, 2963, 2964, 2965, 2966, 2967, 2968, 2969, 2970, 2971, 2972, 2973, 2974, 2975, 2976, 2977, 2978, 2979, 2980, 2981, 2982, 2983, 2984, 2985, 2986, 2987, 2988, 2989, 2990, 2991, 2992, 2993, 2994, 2995, 2996, 2997, 2998, 2999, 3000, 3001, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005, 3006, 3007, 3008, 3009, 3010, 3011, 3012, 3013, 3014, 3015, 3016, 3017, 3018, 3019, 3020, 3021, 3022, 3023, 3024, 3025, 3026, 3027, 3028, 3029, 3030, 3031, 3032, 3033, 3034, 3035, 3036, 3037, 3038, 3039, 3040, 3041, 3042, 3043, 3044, 3045, 3046, 3047, 3048, 3049, 3050, 3051, 3052, 3053, 3054, 3055, 3056, 3057, 3058, 3059, 3060, 3061, 3062, 3063, 3064, 3065, 3066, 3067, 3068, 3069, 3070, 3071, 3072, 3073, 3074, 3075, 3076, 3077, 3078, 3079, 3080, 3081, 3082, 3083, 3084, 3085, 3086, 3087, 3088, 3089, 3090, 3091, 3092, 3093, 3094, 3095, 3096, 3097, 3098, 3099, 3100, 3101, 3102, 3103, 3104, 3105, 3106, 3107, 3108, 3109, 3110, 3111, 3112, 3113, 3114, 3115, 3116, 3117, 3118, 3119, 3120, 3121, 3122, 3123, 3124, 3125, 3126, 3127, 3128, 3129, 3130, 3131, 3132, 3133, 3134, 3135, 3136, 3137, 3138, 3139, 3140, 3141, 3142, 3143, 3144, 3145, 3146, 3147, 3148, 3149, 3150, 3151, 3152, 3153, 3154, 3155, 3156, 3157, 3158, 3159, 3160, 3161, 3162, 3163, 3164, 3165, 3166, 3167, 3168, 3169, 3170, 3171, 3172, 3173, 3174, 3175, 3176, 3177, 3178, 3179, 3180, 3181, 3182, 3183, 3184, 3185, 3186, 3187, 3188, 3189, 3190, 3191, 3192, 3193, 3194, 3195, 3196, 3197, 3198, 3199, 3200, 3201, 3202, 3203, 3204, 3205, 3206, 3207, 3208, 3209, 3210, 3211, 3212, 3213, 3214, 3215, 3216, 3217, 3218, 3219, 3220, 3221, 3222, 3223, 3224, 3225, 3226, 3227, 3228, 3229, 3230, 3231, 3232, 3233, 3234, 3235, 3236, 3237, 3238, 3239, 3240, 3241, 3242, 3243, 3244, 3245, 3246, 3247, 3248, 3249, 3250, 3251, 3252, 3253, 3254, 3255, 3256, 3257, 3258, 3259, 3260, 3261, 3262, 3263, 3264, 3265, 3266, 3267, 3268, 3269, 3270, 3271, 3272, 3273, 3274, 3275, 3276, 3277, 3278, 3279, 3280, 3281, 3282, 3283, 3284, 3285, 3286, 3287, 3288, 3289, 3290, 3291, 3292, 3293, 3294, 3295, 3296, 3297, 3298, 3299, 3300, 3301, 3302, 3303, 3304, 3305, 3306, 3307, 3308, 3309, 3310, 3311, 3312, 3313, 3314, 3315, 3316, 3317, 3318, 3319, 3320, 3321, 3322, 3323, 3324, 3325, 3326, 3327, 3328, 3329, 3330, 3331, 3332, 3333, 3334, 3335, 3336, 3337, 3338, 3339, 3340, 3341, 3342, 3343, 3344, 3345, 3346, 3347, 3348, 3349, 3350, 3351, 3352, 3353, 3354, 3355, 3356, 3357, 3358, 3359, 3360, 3361, 3362, 3363, 3364, 3365, 3366, 3367, 3368, 3369, 3370, 3371, 3372, 3373, 3374, 3375, 3376, 3377, 3378, 3379, 3380, 3381, 3382, 3383, 3384, 3385, 3386, 3387, 3388, 3389, 3390, 3391, 3392, 3393, 3394, 3395, 3396, 3397, 3398, 3399, 3400, 3401, 3402, 3403, 3404, 3405, 3406, 3407, 3408, 3409, 3410, 3411, 3412, 3413, 3414, 3415, 3416, 3417, 3418, 3419, 3420, 3421, 342

PROF. HATTORI ON CHINA.

ADVISED ON EDUCATION AFFAIRS ON CHINESE STUDENTS IN JAPAN.

Prof. Hattori, who recently returned from China, where he had occupied for many years the position of adviser on educational affairs to the Chinese Government, expressed himself as follows on Chinese students in Japan. The Minister for Education in China is particularly anxious that Chinese students in Japan should be educated in common with Japanese students, and that they should be sent to Japan with a specially prepared curriculum, for in that case there is no necessity for sending them across, as they lose the benefit of the training in common with their Japanese fellow-students.

The reason put forward for this special treatment accorded to Chinese students is that their educational attainments are not on the same level with those of the Japanese, but if they have passed successfully through the preparatory schools, there is no reason why they should not be put on the same footing as Japanese students.

In order to encourage technical education, many Chinese students have been sent to Japanese technical schools, and these amongst them with means of their own are allowed to rank as Government students.

The "Department" of Communications in China proposes to establish technical schools for the instruction of railway men and telegraph and telephone operators.

Prof. Hattori is of opinion that China has advanced to the importance of

educating the nation on Western lines, and the Chinese who have been educated abroad are intended to gradually replace the foreign professors and teachers now in the service of the Chinese Government. A start has been made in this direction by releasing four out of six Japanese and nine European and Americans out of eleven professors at the Peking University from their respective duties. But as systematic organization with regard to popular education, The Government leaves this largely to the initiative of the provincial Governors, who some time ago in their zeal for reform, arbitrarily imposed taxes and confiscated Buddhist temples and shrines, for the upkeep and housing of their new temples of learning, but a reaction has set in, and this subject is at present left to the communal authorities to decide. In some parts of the country charity schools are maintained by voluntary contributions, but, needless to say, these institutions do not satisfy modern requirements. With all her ambitious projects in regard to national education, China is still a long way off the object in view, and it will require many years of earnest study and strenuous efforts to bring her any way near modern standards of education.

MARINE COURT.

PROJECTING "VULOS."

In the Marine Court, this morning, before the Hon. Commander Basil Taylor, R.M. Harbour Master, three boat people were charged with falling to keep the "vulos" of their boat out of water and rigged in so as not to project outward whilst alongside of a ship in the harbour yesterday.

Policeman J. F. Edwards, who prosecuted, stated that at 4.45 yesterday afternoon, he saw one of the boats tied up alongside a Japanese steamer with the "vulos" in the water. Two other boats were also tied in a similar manner alongside the steamer.

Two of the defendants were fined \$10 each whilst the third was fined \$5.

NO LIGHT. In the same Court, Sergeant Jackson proceeded against Leung Ip, owner of an unlicensed junk, with failing to exhibit the Regulation lights.

It was stated by prosecutor that at 7.15 p.m. yesterday, he saw defendant's boat under way at Stonecutters without a light at the mast-head, and he proceeded to stop her.

On being asked why he did not have a light at the mast-head, defendant replied that he didn't know.

A fine of \$15 was imposed.

DISREGARDING HARBOUR REGULATION. Three boatwomen were charged, at the instance of P. C. O'Connor, with mooring their boats within 50 yards of low water-mark during prohibited hours (at 4 a.m. this morning).

Defendants' boats were found lying in the Southern Fairway at the steps alongside the Wing Lok Street wharf. No permits could be produced by the defendants when they were asked for them.

One of the defendants said that her daughter-in-law was ill at the time, and she brought her boat in to get her a nurse.

Each of the women was fined \$5.

12th inst.

OBSTRUCTING VESSELS. In the Marine Court, this morning, before the Hon. Commander Basil Taylor, R.M. Harbour Master, Capt. Wilson Couper, master of the British s.s. *Tak Hing*, charged Kwok Kik, a cargo-boat owner, with obstructing the free access of other vessels to the Ping On wharf on the 20th inst.

Complainant stated that at about 3.45 a.m. on the 20th, he was coming into the harbour along the Southern Fairway. On approaching his wharf, he found defendant's cargo-boat anchored, with two anchors, one being east and one north, close to the wharf, just to the west of his own, (that opposite the Western Market). Witness had to reverse his engines to avoid her, and his propellers fouled the line to her anchor.

The cargo-boat at the time carried a light air.

Defendant was fined \$10.

A FISHERMAN'S MISTAKE. In the same Court, P. C. Bond charged the master of a fishing boat with using his boat other than solely for fishing purposes yesterday.

Prosecutor's statement was to the effect that at 11.45 a.m. yesterday, he saw the defendant's boat dredging alongside the s.s. *Hikoon Maru*. He went alongside and found two bags of coal on board the junk.

Defendant said that he obtained the coal while fishing.

A fine of \$5 was imposed.

A KWANGCHOW dispatch says that a Chinese by name of Yang Mu-tung in Macao has invented a knitting machine for hosiery, and that he and his family have been "darning" both hose and equal to foreign manufacture which commands a ready and profitable sale, even among foreigners. Many have been "accused" of the "darning" of inspecting his machines at work.

AN INVETERATE THIEF.

DOINGS OF AN ERRING YOUTH.

6th inst.

A remarkable case of kleptomania was revealed before Mr. J. R. Wood, Second Police Magistrate, at the Magistrate's Court this morning, when Frank Aquino, a 24-year-old youth, residing at St. Francis Street, was placed in the dock on several charges of theft, all committed in a remarkably short space of time (from Jan. 17 to Feb. 6).

On the 17th inst. he was charged with the theft of a bicycle, which he was found to have stolen from a bicycle belonging to R. Dean (a sanitary fitter) mysteriously disappearing, and another Sanitary Inspector, Mr. T. Sutherland, had also the unpleasant experience of discovering that his bicycle was gone.

One might have thought this was a respectable amount of work for even a confirmed thief, so to speak, but this, unfortunately for him, was not the case. Then happened something which no sensible thief could produce enough courage to do—Frank actually entered the Police Recreation Club and took thereof a towel. A similar article also went into the young man's possession from the Royal Naval Cricket Club shortly afterwards.

A visit was next paid to a cycle-dealer's establishment at No. 2, Ship Street, where a lamp was gently appropriated. Bowington Club was also visited, where a cock, belonging to Dr. Kew's Indian boat, was taken away. The last act of the above list came off at 135, Des Voeux Road, which is a contractor's establishment, where, as a sort of a grand finale, the unfortunate man stole a steam pressure gun worth \$50 from a boiler at Praya East. This was on the 3rd inst. The total value of the goods thus stolen aggregate to the value of some \$160.95.

This morning, prisoner pleaded guilty to several of the charges and the case was remanded.

12th inst.

One year's hard labour was the sentence passed on Frank Aquino, the youth who was placed before Mr. J. R. Wood a week ago on several charges of theft, including a plethora of bicycles. He pleaded not guilty to seven charges (there were sixteen in all) and the Police having no evidence to offer, he was discharged on those counts. With regard to the remaining nine charges, 6 weeks' hard labour each was given on eight charges, while on the ninth charge (that of receiving stolen goods) making one year in all. The prisoner seemed pleased with himself.

CHINESE STOWAWAYS. PREVENTING THEIR LANDING IN AUSTRALIA.

COMMUNICATION WITH THE HONGKONG GOVERNMENT.

A Melbourne despatch of 29th Dec. says:—Satisfaction was expressed to-day by the Prime Minister at the result of the more vigorous searching to which vessels from China are now being subjected.

"I do not think many Chinese will escape us in this way in future," remarked Mr. Fisher, who was to be seen at the coast of Australia, who may be called upon to administer the immigration laws. One of the three Chinese discovered on the *Courfield* had lost the sight of an eye through a hot cinder falling from the furnace into the tank where he was hiding.

The Secretary to the Minister for External Affairs says that some time ago the Government of Hongkong was asked to bring prominently under public notice the fearful sufferings of the Chinese stowaways. It was thought that this would act in the way of a deterrent. The Government replied, stating that every possible step in the direction indicated would be taken.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

NEW RICKSHA SERVICE.

Canton, 5th February.

A certain company has obtained permission from the Bunding Bureau to run a service of rickshas on the Canton new bund; rickshas can now be available from the Canton Waterworks Company's office to take at the China Electric Light Works at Ng Siu Moon. This new traffic is expected to commence shortly.

H.E. CHANG JEN-CHUN.

H.E. Viceroy Chang Jen Chun has been highly indebted to Mr. J. R. Wood, 2nd Police Magistrate, for his assistance in the morning at 10 o'clock, H.E. received Chev. Volpicelli, the Italian Consul at Hongkong.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

Taial Wei Han returned to-day from his tour of inspection of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, Chinese section, from Shek Lung district.

REPORTED SMUGGLING OF DYNAMITE.

The Viceroy has received a telegram from Peking informing him that a large quantity of dynamite is about to be smuggled into China by certain revolutionists by way of Hongkong or Macao to the interior, and that a sharp look-out should be kept for the seizure of the contraband. The Viceroy has therefore given instructions to his subordinates to take precautionary steps to prevent the same entering the South.

THE TAI-SHA-TAU CONFLAGRATION.

A free supply of fresh water has been supplied to the residents in Honam by the Canton Waterworks Company, as instructed by H. E. Viceroy Chang for the benefit of the people as a result of the Tai-sha-tau fire, lest the river might become infested by the people who drink of it, as dead bodies still float in the harbour.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION FOR TROOPS.

As Taial Li Vick Chi met his death in the fire at Tai-sha-tau on the 30th ultimo, Mr. So Nai Kai has been directed by the Governor of Kwangsi to receive the consignment of arms and ammunition and bring them as soon as possible to Kwangsi for the use of the Imperial troops there.

PRECAUTION AGAINST FIRE.

To guard against fire occurrences the Taial of Constabulary has given orders to the various "halls" in the "Tao" to have ladders in readiness against emergency.

DEAD BODIES RECOVERED.

Yesterday's late afternoon corpses were recovered by the members of the Yau Chai Hospital, Honam, in the vicinity of Tai-sha-tau.

AFTER THE NEW YEAR.

After the Chinese New Year vacation, the different colleges and schools in this city are now about to be re-opened.

OPIMUM SMOKERS CURED.

Since the establishment on the 3rd moon last year of the Refuge attached to the Chun Mo Tsang Che, a private Anti-opium Society, of the total number of opium-smokers admitted two hundred and two have completely broken off their habit and were discharged by the advent of Chinese New Year.

6th February.

RAID FOR REVOLUTIONISTS. At half-past ten last evening the Taoal of Constabulary all of a sudden gave telephonic orders to have all the city gates closed, and nobody was allowed to proceed into or out of the city on matter whether they were officials or of the people. It is learnt that a raid was carried out in the night by the police in search of certain revolutionists, three of whom were arrested.

DELIBERATIVE COUNCIL.

The office of the Canton Preparatory Department's Council was opened to-day in the Governor's old Yamen building.

A MISSION OF GRATITUDE.

The Italian Consul at Hongkong arrived here on the 4th instant. Yesterday morning he called on the Viceroy to tender thanks for the handsome donation from the Canton Provincial Government towards the funds for the relief of the sufferers by the calamitous earthquake in South Italy. To-day the Consul called at the office of the Self-Government Society to tender thanks for the subscriptions from the Chinese public.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

The returns of passengers carried by the Canton-Hankow Railway on the opened sections and the amount of fares collected for this Chinese year are as follows:—1,071,730 passengers and \$167,002.95.

THE MINT.

After the Chinese New Year holidays the branch of the Imperial Mint at Canton was today re-opened, and work has been resumed.

FLOWER BOAT FIRE.

In consequence of the complaints lodged by the people against the Water Police in connection with the Tai-sha-tau fire on the 30th ultimo, the Viceroy is considering the punishment to be meted out to some members of the Water Police Force.

Four Government steam launches were placed at the disposal of the Fong Ping Hospital by Admiral Li Chun for the purpose of recovering dead bodies in the vicinity of Tai-sha-tau, and yesterday four more corpses were picked up.

GAMBLER DEPORTED.

The Turk, who was escorted to Canton from Wuchow, where he had created disturbance in a gambling house, was detained by the Taoal of Constabulary and not released as reported the other day. Yesterday the Taoal personally questioned the foreigner; after signing his statement and a bond, the latter was sent to Hongkong en route to Singapore where he came from. The native offenders, who had attacked the Turk, were sentenced to receive 80 strokes of the bamboo each.

RICKSHAS ON THE BUND.

Referring to the traffic on the new bund, as reported yesterday, a number of rickshas will begin to run on the road to-day.

ROBBERIES CAPTURED.

Four robbers were arrested in Macao by the Brigadier of Hongkong; he has requested the Canton High Authorities to communicate with the Macao Government for their extradition.

NATIONAL MOURNING.

Owing to the national mourning, on account of the death of the late Emperor Kwang Hsu, no theatrical performance will be allowed in Canton until one year has passed according to traditional precedent.

8th February.

LOST CHILDREN.

In view of the numerous cases in which little children are often found astray in the streets, the Taoal of Constabulary has issued a proclamation asking the residents of the city to provide addresses for the persons of their children whenever they are sent out, so that in case they lose their way and cannot get home, their parents may be notified by the police.

FLOWER-BOAT.

In consequence of the fire at Tai-sha-tau on the 30th ultimo the Viceroy has issued a proclamation, in which His Excellency rescinded his order prohibiting the boat people from resuming their business.

COUNTERFEITERS.

Yesterday, on information received, Admiral Li Chun gave instructions to raid a certain house inside the city, where several women were arrested and a counterfeiting machine for 20-cent pieces seized.

MORE CORPSES RECOVERED.

During the last two days twenty more corpses were recovered by the members of the Canton Fong Ping Hospital who were on board the Government steam launches placed at their disposal by Admiral Li Chun.

OFFICIALS DISMISSED.

Two minor officials have been dismissed by the Viceroy as a result of the disastrous fire at Tai-sha-tau. These two officials visited the flower-boats on that fateful day.

6th February.

AN UNSAVOURY DUTY.

With reference to the fire on the 30th ultimo at Tai-sha-tau, seven more dead bodies were recovered yesterday by the volunteer workers of the Canton Fong Ping Hospital on board the Government "Jat-tai" in the harbour.

The hospital men are still busily engaged in looking for "sailing" corpses and their work in the unsavoury duty has not been abated. The two Magistrates of Nam-moi and Pao-yue have each subscribed four hundred dollars towards the expenses for the recovery and burying of the dead bodies.

PURITY CRUSADE.

As an outcome of the fire at Tai-sha-tau, the Viceroy, besides prohibiting the boat people from re-constructing their "raft" and resuming their business, has again issued a proclamation commanding the extinction of immoral trade spots.

A SNAKE STORY.

In recent years, during the winter season, most of the native people in the city of Canton entertain a prejudice for eating snakes which they believe to be good for health. 20 snakes are found to be on sale in many places in the city. At the end of last year, snakes to the number of several hundred were kept by a "snake" vendor in Tai Luk Po, in a large basket. As the basket was not securely closed, a number of the snakes got out and invaded the neighbouring houses. Galls have been stung by the venomous reptiles. The neighbouring people prosecuted the snake-vendor, who has been ordered to atone in a month's time.

KIDNAPPER ARRESTED.

Yesterday morning, when the steamer *Nam-tai* on her way to Canton from Wuchow, was boarded by a number of passengers, Sam-hoon, her arrival there. Of these new passengers some five were discovered to be kidnapped as "Chi Tai" ("little pigs" or emigrants). On the steamer's arrival at Canton the men were handed to the Water Police together with the kidnapper to be dealt with.

11th February.

THE "PATHEAN" INCIDENT.

With reference to the *Fukshan* incident, Fong Tsak Song of Hongkong, one of the witnesses in the case, who was alleged to have received bribes, presented a petition to the Viceroy requesting His Excellency to ask the Portuguese Consul at Canton for satisfactory explanation as to the alleged false accusation and at the same time to open negotiations with the Portuguese official to settle the case at an early date.

MORE DEAD BODIES RECOVERED.

Yesterday the members of the Canton Fong Ping Hospital again effected the recovery of seven more dead bodies in the harbour in the vicinity of Tai-sha-tau, of which some had their limbs partly eaten away.

EDUCATION.

Being most anxious to push on the development of the mineral resources in the province of Kwangsi, the Kwangsi Governor has selected two students, Wong Sze Him and Ko Tun, to be sent to England for education at the expense of the Kwangsi Government.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

At the request of the directors of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, Mr. Sun Sze Yui, formerly Chinese Consul-General at San Francisco, is now appointed to be in charge of the purchasing of land for the Railway Company.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Wong Kai Tsang has been appointed director of the Tax Bureau to collect Likan dues on goods carried by the Chanchow-Swato Railway, in place of Mr. Luk Kik.

OPIMUM LICENCES.

The licences in the form of wooden boards to be issued to opium smokers are now ready and have been handed to the various police stations for distribution to applicants. The Canton Anti-Opium Association has been requested to assist the officials in issuing the new licences. As a preliminary a special performance will be given by the Kiu Ying troupe, though not in violation of the national mourning observances. The performance will have special reference to anti-opium smoking.

GAMBLERS HEAVILY FINED.

On the 8th instant a gambling den in Sin Heng Kai Street, inside the city, was raided by the police, where several women were found gambling at *san-tan*. Yesterday, the keepers, four men in all, were tried by the Taoal of Constabulary himself, and were ordered to pay a fine of \$2,000 each; while three women were ordered to pay \$1,000 each.

SIR CHEN-TUNG LIANG-CHENG.

A letter, received from Peking, states that the Prince Regent on day, when in conversation with H. E. Liang Sze Yui, inquired about Sir Chen Tung Liang Cheng, the present President of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, as His Highness appeared to be anxious to have him as a special guest. Sir Chen Tung accompanied His Highness to Germany after the Boxer trouble, and there is every reason to believe that Sir Chen Tung will shortly renew his connections with the official circle in Peking.

COMMERCIAL.

FREIGHT MARKET.

Messrs. Lambe and Rogge write in their fortnightly circular of 6th inst.:— "Owing to the native holidays the past fortnight has been a very quiet one, and business remained within very narrow limits."

Salmon/Hongkong.—It was generally anticipated that by now there would be signs of this trade broadening out, but not only has this proved a vain illusion, but it is a fact there is not a single order traceable in the market at the moment of writing for any prompt or forward dates. This state of affairs seems to be a great measure due to heavy stocks of goods in Canton and a very sluggish market here, and for the present appears to be unlikely to be nullified by the fact that the market is now more favourable.

From actual charters there has only been one at 8 cents, which is 5 cents below last rate. From Saigon to Singapore a charter has been effected on basis of 11 cents only, and from Saigon to 3 port M.C. Java a steamer secured for a part cargo 3 1/2 cents per picul.

From Saigon to Philippines no business appears to have been done, a suitable charter secured a charter from Nhatrang to Manila on usual lump sum terms.

From Tientsin to Canton a fresh charter is on record at the reduced rate of 23 cents per picul and \$6,700 in full was paid to a boat from Tientsin for Amoy.

Northern business generally has also been hampered for a time by the New Year holidays, and a lively market is not looked for until the re-opening of the now ice-bound ports.

Of coal charters the following are on record: From Tientsin to Hongkong at \$2.75, Kobe to Shanghai at \$1.80, Hongkong to Canton at \$1.70 and Wakamatsu to Canton at \$1.70. From Moly to this port Japanese tonnage is said to have been secured on basis of \$1.60 per ton.

Time charters.—It is worthy of notice that none of the native chartering concerns have, as is former years, made offers for boats. They prefer to wait and watch developments in regard to the Saigon trade before operating.

SAIL TONNAGE LOADING OR TO LOAD.—FOR

Baltimore—4,000 tons, arrived 9th October.

Daylight, 3,500 tons, arrived 9th October.

Sail Tonnage Disengaged.—None. Departure of Sailers.—None.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on the 12th inst.:— "There has been more confidence in our market during the week under review, and most of our leading stocks have been in good demand."

The weekly half-yearly meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation is advertised to take place on Saturday, the 20th inst., at noon. The Register of shares of the Corporation was closed on the 9th inst., and will be re-opened on the 20th inst.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have failed fully only during the week under review, but at the close are valued at \$895. The Loan Association has not been quoted, and remains the same as last quoted.

Marine Insurance.—Canton's continuous offer at \$100. Sales of North China have been effected at 110. Unions have been sold at \$810 during the early part of the week, but have since receded to \$825, at which rate they have changed hands.

Fire Insurance.—Hongkong Firms are slightly firmer and have inquired at \$330. China Firms have been done in small lots at \$340.

Shipping.—China and Malacca are again on offer at \$12, while Douglas can be placed at \$34. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have buyers at \$18, the final dividend of \$12 per share paid on the 9th inst. Indochina preferred and deferred have buyers at \$13 and \$18 respectively. Shell Transport have experienced a sharp rise to 49/6 and close in demand in sympathy with the rise in London.

Rubber.—China Sugars have been dealt in to a fair extent at rates ranging between \$125 and \$130. There is no change to report in Perak Sugars.

Mining.—Chinese Engineering are on offer in the North at 11. 16.55. Rubbers are firmer and can be sold at \$88.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have been sold at \$48, and more are wanted. Whampoa Docks after a rise of \$18 are on offer at \$72. Shanghai Docks have been sold at 78, at which price they are required for Hongkong. What's have experienced a sharp rise and the price reached as high as 115, besides a considerable forward business being done at equivalent rates. At the close they are firm at 115.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have advanced to \$9, at which price they can be placed. Humphreys Estates have buyers at \$8.05 the dividend of 50 cents per share paid on the 9th inst. Kowloon Lands are quoted at \$9, the dividend of \$1, per share paid on the 9th inst.

Cotton Mills.—A further rise in Kowloon has taken place and buyers prevail in the North at 11. 00. Hongkong Cottons are inquired for and can probably be placed at \$91. In other stocks under this heading we have no business to report.

Miscellaneous.—China Bonds have been fixed at the improved rate of 11. China Light and Powers are valued at \$48. China Provident have been booked at \$200 closing with further inquiries at \$200 ex the dividend of 80 cents per share paid on the 6th inst. Dairy Farms can be placed at \$14. Green Island Cement have advanced to \$9.70 at which rate there are sellers. In the North Langkats have suffered a severe decline to 11. 80, with sellers, while Sumatras show a further improvement on last week's quotation and have been sold at 11. 12.

Exchange.—The selling rate on London is 11. 10 on demand. The T/R rate on Shanghai is 74.

Dividends Payable.—Lau Kung Mow's dividend of 12, a per share for 1908, payable in Shanghai on the 12th February. Hongkong and Shanghai Banks—dividend and bonus of 2 1/2 p.p.s. for 1908 payable on the 20th February. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks—final of \$4 per share for 1908, payable on the 22nd February. Shanghai-Land—final of \$1.33 and bonus of \$1.33 per share for 1908.

Forward Settlements.—The following dates have been fixed by the Stock Brokers' Association of Hongkong for Forward Settlements:— February Settlement 26th Feb. March " 30th March. April " 29th April. May " 31st May. June " 29th June. July " 30th July.

TODAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling. London—Bank T.T. 11/10 1/16. Demand 11/10 1/16. 4 months sight 11/10 1/16. 6 months sight 11/10 1/16. 12 months sight 11/10 1/16. France—Bank T.T. 11/10 1/16. Demand 11/10 1/16. 4 months sight 11/10 1/16. 6 months sight 11/10 1/16. 12 months sight 11/10 1/16. America—Bank T.T. 11/10 1/16. Demand 11/10 1/16. 4 months sight 11/10 1/16. 6 months sight 11/10 1/16. 12 months sight 11/10 1/16. India T.T. 11/10 1/16. Demand 11/10 1/16. 4 months sight 11/10 1/16. 6 months sight 11/10 1/16. 12 months sight 11/10 1/16. Japan—Bank T.T. 11/10 1/16. Demand 11/10 1/16. 4 months sight 11/10 1/16. 6 months sight 11/10 1/16. 12 months sight 11/10 1/16. Java—Bank T.T. 11/10 1/16. Demand 11/10 1/16. 4 months sight 11/10 1/16. 6 months sight 11/10 1/16. 12 months sight 11/10 1/16.

Buying. 6 months sight L/O. 11/10 1/16. 12 months sight L/O. 11/10 1/16. 6 months sight S/O. 11/10 1/16. 12 months sight S/O. 11/10 1/16. 6 months sight France. 11/10 1/16. 12 months sight France. 11/10 1/16. 6 months sight Germany. 11/10 1/16. 12 months sight Germany. 11/10 1/16. 6 months sight India. 11/10 1/16. 12 months sight India. 11/10 1/16. 6 months sight Japan. 11/10 1/16. 12 months sight Japan. 11/10 1/16. 6 months sight Java. 11/10 1/16. 12 months sight Java. 11/10 1/16.

6 months sight L/O. 11/10 1/16. 12 months sight L/O. 11/10 1/16. 6 months sight S/O. 11/10 1/16. 12 months sight S/O. 11/10 1/16. 6 months sight France. 11/10 1/16. 12 months sight France. 11/10 1/16. 6 months sight Germany. 11/10 1/16. 12 months sight Germany. 11/10 1/16. 6 months sight India. 11/10 1/16. 12 months sight India. 11/10 1/16. 6

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STEAMERS.

Amara, Br. s.s., 1,505, Matlock, 12th Feb., Canton 10th Feb, Ballast.—M. B. K.
Bessie Dollar, Br. s.s., 2,707, Alton, Gow, 6th Feb., Newcastle 10th Jan., Coal.—A. K. & Co.
Bujuu Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,304, F. Fusano, 5th Feb., Swatow 5th Feb, Gen.—O. S. K.
Carl Diederichsen, Ger. s.s., 774, J. Kayser, 11th Feb., Hothow 10th Feb, Gen.—J. & C.
Obunusang, Br. s.s., 1,418, W. E. Sower, 12th Feb., Passapar 1st Feb, Sugar.—J. M. & Co.
Clara Johnson, Ger. s.s., 1,102, J. Bendixen, 10th Feb., Saigon 4th Feb, Rice.—J. & C.
Dakota, Br. s.s., 3,393, Ross, 21st Dec., San Francisco 33rd Nov, Kerrosio Oil.—S. O. Co.
Dortmund, Ger. s.s., 3,300, M. Malchow, 12th Feb., Singapore 4th Feb, Gen.—H. A. L.
Empress of China, Br. s.s., 3,046, R. Archibald, 22nd Jan., Vancouver, B.C. and Jan., and Shanghai 10th, Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.
Fausang, Br. s.s., 1,410, H. S. Malkin, 6th Feb., Saigon 1st Feb, Rice.—J. M. & Co.
Frithjof, Nor. s.s., 891, O. Andersen, 29th Jan., Polo Laut 21st Jan., Coal.—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.
Germania, Ger. s.s., 1,000, F. Flügel, 33rd Jan., Sydney 10th Dec, Copra.—S. & C.
Germania, Br. s.s., 1,741, C. Jurgensen, 12th Feb., Saigon 5th Feb, Rice.—J. & C.
Gleuoy, Br. s.s., 3,141, T. Darke, 14th Feb., London and Singapore 10th Feb, Gen.—McG. Bros. & Gow.
Hanol, Fr. s.s., 742, J. Pannier, 10th Feb., Halphong and Hothow 8th Feb, Gen.—A. R. M.
Headley, Br. s.s., 2,711, Wm. Butler, 10th Feb., Shanghai 7th Feb, Gen.—A. K. & Co.
Hutchow, Br. s.s., 1,217, E. Forsyth, 6th Feb., Samarang 29th Jan, Sugar.—B. & S.
Ichiki, Ital. s.s., 2,481, Balisto, 9th Feb., Singapore 1st Feb, Gen.—C. & C.
Iyo Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,918, S. J. G. Parsons, 7th Feb., Seattle via Japan and Shanghai 4th Feb, Gen.—N. Y. K.
Japan, Br. s.s., 3,806, J. G. Oliffert, 11th Feb., Moji 6th Feb, Gen.—D. S. & Co. Ld.
Joshin Maru, Jap. s.s., 702, H. Murayama, 12th Feb., Tamsui via Amoy and Swatow 8th Feb, Gen.—O. S. K.
Josok Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,850, K. Hayashi, 5th Feb., Moji 30th Jan, Coal.—Ataka & Co.
Kowloon, Ger. s.s., 1,874, A. Enzig, 11th Feb., Canton 10th Feb, Gen.—H. A. L.
Kueichow, Br. s.s., 787, G. Hooker, 24th Jan., Forbolingo 17th Jan, Sugar.—B. & S.
Kweiyang, Br. s.s., 1,014, M. Dawson, 11th Feb., Canton 1st Feb, Gen.—B. & S.
Laisang, Br. s.s., 2,224, F. Wheeler, 9th Feb., Calcutta via Penang and Singapore 2nd Feb, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Loyal, Ger. s.s., 1,337, F. Natkins, 28th Jan., Bangkok 17th Jan, Rice, Rice-meal, Timbers and Flax.—S. W. & Co.
Manila, Ger. s.s., 1,108, J. Minssen, 7th Feb., Sydney 23rd Jan, and Manila 4th Feb, Gen.—B. & S.
Maunang, Br. s.s., 1,544, G. S. Welgal, 10th Feb., Sandakan 4th Feb, Timber and Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Nanchang, Br. s.s., 1,044, G. I. Spinks, 2nd Feb., Hilo 20th Jan, Sugar.—B. & S.
Paklat, Ger. s.s., 1,018, Wenzel, 12th Feb., Bangkok 4th Feb, Rice.—B. & S.
Pheumpenh, Br. s.s., 1,056, J. H. Scott, 27th Jan., Saigon 21st Jan, Rice.—Wo Fat Sing.
Pongtong, Ger. s.s., 998, W. Böttcher, 4th Feb., Bangkok 7th Jan, Rice, and Wood.—B. & S.
Princesa Alice, Ger. s.s., 5,720, G. Rott, 13th Feb., Hamburg and Singapore 8th Feb, Mails and Gen.—M. & Co.
Ragnar, Nor. s.s., 1,220, G. H. Nielsen, 6th Feb., from Rajang, Timber.—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.
Rajah, Ger. s.s., 2,100, R. Petersen, 12th Feb., Bangkok via Angbin 2nd Feb, Rice Salt and Teakwood.—B. & S.
Siberia, Am. s.s., 5,555, A. Dixon, 5th Feb., San Francisco 9th Jan, and Manila 25th Feb, Mails and Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co.
Signal, Ger. s.s., 940, G. Schlackier, 7th Feb., Saigon 2nd Feb, Rice.—J. & C.
Standard, Nor. s.s., 897, H. Bgill, 28th Jan., Saigon 22nd Jan, Rice.—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.
Sverre, Br. s.s., 4,001, W. S. Shotton, 12th Feb., Manila 9th Feb, Gen.—D. S. & Co. Ld.
Taishan, Br. s.s., 1,231, J. T. Laing, 24th Jan., Saigon 19th Jan, Rice.—B. & Co.
Taming, Br. s.s., 1,350, A. Somerville, 12th Feb., Manila 9th Feb, Sugar, Cigars and Tobacco.—B. & S.
Tjilatjap, Dut. s.s., 3,859, P. J. von Emmerich, 8th Feb., Java 31st Jan, Gen.—J. C. J. I.
Tjipanas, Dut. s.s., 2,444, A. W. Lakony, 8th Feb., Batavia 27th Jan, Gen.—J. C. J. I.
Wongkoi, Ger. s.s., 1,140, W. Reher, 9th Feb., Bangkok 28th Jan, and Swatow 8th Feb, Gen.—B. & S.
Zagru, Br. s.s., 1,670, R. Rodger, 10th Feb., Manila 7th Feb, Gen.—S. T. & Co.
Zweana, Br. s.s., 941, A. Ramsay, 10th Feb., Sourabaya 29th Jan, Sugar.—Yuen F. Hong.

SAILING VESSELS.

Lyndhurst, Br. bark, Parnell, 14th Sept., Bangkok 15th Aug, Case Oil.—S. O. Co.
Tarang, Br. schooner, 87, Oliver, 7th Dec., Pulau Island 15th Nov, Iron.—Mr. G. Lammer.

Steamers Expected.

Vessels	From	Agents	Date
Palawan	Singapore	P. & O. Co.	Feb. 10
Chloria	Batavia	O. & O. Co.	Feb. 10
Gregory A'car	Singapore	D. S. & Co.	Feb. 10
Tourane	Saigon	M. M.	Feb. 10
Nikko Maru	Manila	N. Y. K.	Feb. 10
Hanuki Maru	Batavia	N. Y. K.	Feb. 10
Monteiki	Batavia	C. P. R. Co.	Feb. 10
Tanaka	Singapore	P. & O. Co.	Feb. 10
Yawata Maru	Manila	N. Y. K.	Feb. 10
Emp. of India	Japan	C. P. R. Co.	Feb. 10
Voorwaarts	Singapore	B. & W. Co.	Feb. 10
Norman Prince	Tourane	A. K. & Co.	Feb. 10
Flintshire	Singapore	S. T. & Co.	Feb. 10
Kagoshima	Japan	N. Y. K.	Feb. 10
Manchuria	Japan	P. M. Co.	Feb. 10
P. Waldemar	Sydney	M. & Co.	Feb. 10

	STOCKS.	
	BANKS.	
	Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.....	
	National Bank of China, Limited.....	
	MARINE INSURANCES.	
	Canton Insurance Office, Limited.....	
	North China Insurance Company, Limited.....	
	Canton Insurance Society of Canton, Limited.....	
	Maritime Insurance Association, Limited.....	
	FIRE INSURANCES.	
	China Fire Insurance Company, Limited.....	
	Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited.....	
	SHIPPING.	
	China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited.....	
	Anglo Siam Shipping Company, Limited.....	
	Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.....	
	Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred Do, do, (Deferred)	
	Hongkong Tug and Lighter Company, Limited.....	
	Do, do, (Preference)	
	"Hull" Transport and Trading Company, Limited.....	
	Star Ferry Company, Limited.....	
	Tug and Lighter Company, Limited.....	
	REFINERIES.	
	Singapore Sugar Refining Company, Limited.....	
	Singapore Sugar Refining Company, Limited.....	
	Singapore Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited.....	
	MINING.	
	Singapore Engineering and Mining Company, Limited.....	
	Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited.....	
	DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.	
	Swire Dock & Co., Limited.....	
	Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.....	
	Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.....	
	Hongkong Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.....	
	Hongkong and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited.....	
	LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.	
	Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.....	
	For House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai) Central Stores, Limited.....	
	Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited.....	
	Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.....	
	Empire Estate & Finance Company, Limited.....	
	Whoon Land and Building Company, Limited.....	
	Hongkong Land Investment Company, Limited.....	
	Point Building Company, Limited.....	
	COTTON MILLS.	
	Woo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.....	
	Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited.....	
	International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.....	
	Yee-chung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Yee Chae Cotton Spinning Company, Limited.....	
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
	The Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited.....	
	Asia-Borneo Company, Limited.....	
	China Light and Power Company, Limited.....	
	Do, Do, special shares.....	
	China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.....	
	City Farm Company, Limited.....	
	Green Island Cement Company, Limited.....	
	P. Price & Company, Limited.....	
	Rail & Hoitz, Limited.....	
	Hongkong Electric Company, Limited.....	
	Hongkong Ice Company, Limited.....	
	Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd. Latipatiss in Langkat, Limited.....	
	Latipatiss in Langkat, Limited.....	
	Lok Tramways Company, Limited.....	
	Lok Tramways Company (new).....	
	Philippines Company, Limited.....	
	Hongkong Gas Company, Limited.....	
	Hongkong-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited.....	
	Hongkong Waterworks Company, Limited.....	
	Kam China Morning Post, Limited.....	
	Keen Laundry Company, Limited.....	
	Kwaihsin Waterworks Company, Limited.....	
	Kwaihsin Waterboat Company, Limited.....	
	Kwaihsin Oriental Agency, Limited.....	
	Matson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited.....	
	William Powell, Limited.....	
	* These shares are applied to half of the pro-	

[illegible]

LAST REPORT AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.
\$2,005,774	{ Interim of £2 for first half year 1/2/- = \$21.242
\$10,223	\$2 (London 1/6) for 1903
none	\$14 for 1907
Tia. 120,312	Final of 7/6 making 13/- for 1907
\$2,100,011	{ Final of \$21 making \$41 for 1903 Interim of \$30 for 1907
\$591,769	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1906
\$173,412	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1906
\$428,027	\$27 for 1906
\$1,985	\$1 for 1906
NIL	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.4.1908
\$20,279	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$2 1/2 for 1908
413,755	{ 6/- for 1907 on Preference shares ex 1/9 11/20 = \$5. 13 1/2
Tia. 14,510	Interim of Tia. 2 1/2 for account 1907
\$68,817	Second Interim of 1/- for a/c 1908
\$68	{ (\$1.00) (\$0.50) for year ending 30.4.1908
Tia. 6,869	Final of Tia. 2 1/2 making Tia. 5 for 1907
Dr. \$279,371	\$8 for year ending 31.12.06
Dr. \$13,122	\$1 for 1897
Tia. 6,773	Tia. 3 1/2 for year ending 31.8.06
\$21,556	{ Final of 1/6 (coupon No. 11) for 1907
Dr. \$2,191	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents
\$3,726	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06
\$3,556	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$3 1/2 for 1906
\$28,847	Interim of \$4 for account 1908
Tia. 33,722	{ Interim of Tia. 2 1/2 for 6 months 1. 23rd October, 1908
Tia. 25,526	Interim of Tia. 4 for account 1907
Tia. 6,531	Tia. 6 for 1907
Dr. \$4,200	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07
\$0,178	\$1.50 for 1906
\$14,639	Interim of 3/8 for account 1908
\$20,475	Final of \$3 1/2 making \$7 for 1908
\$5,486	60 cents for 1908
\$2,78	\$1 1/2 for 1908
Tia. 107,547	Interim of Tia. 3 for account 1907
\$7,958	Final of \$2 making \$4 for 1908
Tia. 8,820	Tia. 5 for year ended 31.0.1907
\$9,553	Tia. 5 for year ending 31.7.06
Tia. 8,372	Tia. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (6/-)
Tia. 6,908	Tia. 8 for 1906
Tia. 50,663	Tia. 50 for 1905
\$648	1,100,000 share of 1907 = \$1.0
NIL	\$1.20 or 1907
\$1,138	60 cents for year ended 31.12.06
\$3,407	80 cents for 1908
\$28	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.08
\$1,078	Interim of 40 cents for account 1908
\$251	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07
\$8,957	\$2 for year ending 22.10.08
\$9,321	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 31.12.07
\$4,578	Interim of \$4 for account 1908
\$8,191	Interim of \$1 for account 1908
Tia. 37,127	{ 4th Quarterly div. of Tia. 10 to Tia. 10 making Tia. 50 to date
\$7,471	80 cents on fully paid shares and \$1 paid shares for year ending 31.12.07
NIL	None
Tia. 6,603	Final of Tia. 4 making Tia. 7 1/2 for 1907
Tia. 3,493	Final of Tia. 9 making in all Tia. 14 1/2 for 1907
Tia. 58,123	Final of \$7/6 making 13/6 for 1907
Dr. 150,622	None
\$336	40 cents for year ending 31.12.06
Tia. 201	Tia. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07
\$111	50 cents for 1907
\$1,360	{ 80 cents on 9,000 ord. shares as 100 Founders shares for yr. 1907
\$0,418	Interim of 30 cents a/o 1908
\$5,95	{ Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for year ended 30th June, 1906
	DIVIDENDS PAYABLE
	Hongkong & Shanghai B'king
	Shanghai Land Investment Co.
	Hongkong and Whampoa Dock
	Lau Kung Mow Cotton S. and

[illegible]

Printed and Published by JOHN PEDRO BRAGA for the Hongkong Telegraph Company, Limited, at the Printing Office of the Company
No. 1, Lee Hing Road, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG.....	"PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD" Capt. H. Kirchner.....	WEDNESDAY, 24th February, Noon.
MANILA, YAP, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE.....	"MANILA" Capt. H. Miesgen.....	THURSDAY, 25th February, 5 P.M.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN.....	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill.....	Beginning of March.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1900.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA ..	TOURANE	Lancelotti	15th Feb., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	POLYNESIEN	Broc	16th Feb., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA ..	NERA		1st March, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	SALAZIE	Magnen	2nd March, at 1 P.M.

Transhipment on the Co.'s Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £37.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN,

AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1900.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.
S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamsen.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamsen, Canton, or to their Agents

BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1900.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUOHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI" SAIL FROM HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS.

These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.

THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILARATING.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS,

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1900.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 85 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft., bottom 45.3 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

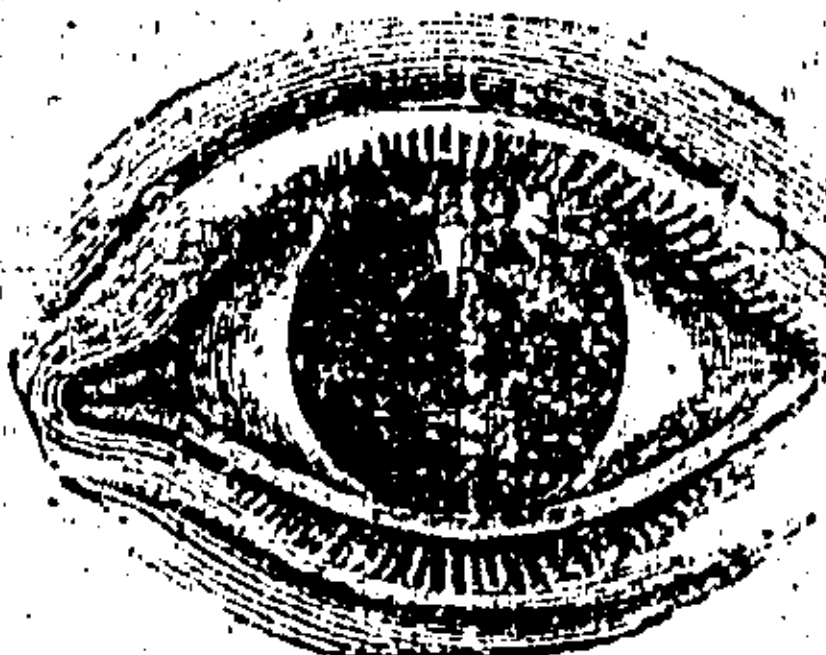
The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th-Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 31st, 1905.



EYES

RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,

CORNER OF D'AGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.

LONDON,

CALCUTTA,

SHANGHAI,

1, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.

51, Beutlock Street

56A, Nanjing Road

Wongkong, 4th March, 1908.

PHILATELIC NOVELTY PRESENTS.

BAGS OF USED POSTAGE STAMPS.

Containing:

All Asiatic Stamps.	All Chinese Stamps.
4,000 for \$8.00	4,000 for \$4.50
3,000 " 7.00	3,000 " 3.50
2,000 " 5.00	2,000 " 2.50
1,000 " 2.00	1,000 " 1.50
500 " 1.00	500 " .75

Also Stamps in Packets and Sets, and other Philatelic Requisites at prices to suit every body.

VIEW POSTCARDS, ALBUMS, HINGES, RAPHAEL TUCK'S TOY BOOKS AND RELIEF SCRAPES, MANILA CIGARS and CIGARETTES, &c., &c.

Inspection invited. GRACA & Co., No. 27, Des Voeux Road.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	12.00 noon	12.30 noon	1.00 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	7.00 p.m.
Every 15 minutes	Every 15 minutes	Every 15 minutes	Every 15 minutes	Every 15 minutes	Every 15 minutes	Every 15 minutes	Every 15 minutes	Every 15 minutes	Every 15 minutes	Every 15 minutes	Every 15 minutes	Every 15 minutes	Every 15 minutes	Every 15 minutes	Every 15 minutes	Every 15 minutes	Every 15 minutes	Every 15 minutes	Every 15 minutes	Every 15 minutes	Every 15 minutes	Every 15 minutes	Every 15 minutes	Every 15 minutes

NIGHT CARS.

6.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	12.00 noon	1.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.
Every 15 minutes	Every 15 minutes	Every 15 minutes	Every 15 minutes	Every 15 minutes	Every 15 minutes	Every 15 minutes	Every 15 minutes	Every 15 minutes	Every 15 minutes	Every 15 minutes	Every 15 minutes

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAY.

Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1907.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

FINE FRESH AUSTRALIAN BUTTER.

73, 75 and 80 cents a lb.

Sold in 1/2 lb. packets to suit convenience of customers.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1909.

(138)

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP\$1,750,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Merchant System.

(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1908.

(14)

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED IN DRAGON (TASTELESS) FORM.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or it is) which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—break-down. It is the result of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), the symptoms are the same: the more prominent being sleep, loss of appetite, prostration or weariness, depression, and a host of other things. It is a very serious condition, and it is difficult to imagine a case of it in which the patient is not in a state of prostration or weariness, depression, and a host of other things. It is a very serious condition, and it is difficult to imagine a case of it in which the patient is not in a state of prostration or weariness, depression, and a host of other things.

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY.

TO SHED OFF THE BURDEN OF DEBILITY, AND TO PURSUE THE COURSE OF LIFE.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION No. 3

is a new and powerful combination. So sure as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, it will be the most certain and rapid means of restoring the system to its normal state.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE.

Lighted up by THERAPION.

It is a new and powerful combination. So sure as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, it will be the most certain and rapid means of restoring the system to its normal state.

It is a new and powerful combination. So sure as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, it will be the most certain and rapid means of restoring the system to its normal state.

It is a new and powerful combination. So sure as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, it will be the most certain and rapid means of restoring the system to its normal state.

It is a new and powerful combination. So sure as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, it will be the most certain and rapid means of restoring the system to its normal state.

It is a new and powerful combination. So sure as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, it will be the most certain and rapid means of restoring the system to its normal state.

It is a new and powerful combination. So sure as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, it will be the most certain and rapid means of restoring the system to its normal state.

It is a new and powerful combination. So sure as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, it will be the most certain and rapid means of restoring the system to its normal state.

It is a new and powerful combination. So sure as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, it will be the most certain and rapid means of restoring the system to its normal state.

It is a new and powerful combination. So sure as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, it will be the most certain and rapid means of restoring the system to its normal state.

It is a new and powerful combination. So sure as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, it will be the most certain and rapid means of restoring the system to its normal state.

It is a new and powerful combination. So sure as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, it will be the most certain and rapid means of restoring the system to its normal state.

It is a new and powerful combination. So sure as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, it will be the most certain and rapid means of restoring the system to its normal state.

It is a new and powerful combination. So sure as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, it will be the most certain and rapid means of restoring the system to its normal state.

It is a new and powerful combination. So sure as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, it will be the most certain and rapid means of restoring the system to its normal state.

It is a new and powerful combination. So sure as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, it will be the most certain and rapid means of restoring the system to its normal state.

TROPICAL DISEASES.

A SPECIALTY FOR MEDICAL MEN.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY TAKES ACTION.

It is stated in the December number of the *Australian Medical Gazette* that the Senate of Sydney University has decided to establish a course for the study of tropical diseases—a subject that has been under consideration for a long time past, and one that has been regarded as very necessary in this country. The course, which is to be a post graduate one for the present, will not, it is expected, start until the Lent Term, but that is the outcome of financial considerations and not any dilatoriness on the part of those responsible for the new movement.

It will be remembered that some time ago the Bishop of North Queensland, Dr. Frodsham, initiated a movement for the establishment of a school of research in this direction, and succeeded, but is not thought likely that his efforts will be extended to the educational side of the question so far as the admission of students is concerned—it will be purely a school of research. Also Townsville, where the school is situated, is too far removed from the rest of Australia to be of general use to students, whereas Sydney is central and has already established its Medical School.

What is about to be attempted is regarded as only a temporary measure, and in the profession there is a feeling of regret that for the want of so small a sum as £500 or £600 nothing more than a post-graduate course can be undertaken in this new and very important branch of medical science. The best is, however, to be made of a seemingly bad case, and it is hoped that when the importance of the subject has become more widely known some of the wealthy supporters of the University will find the money necessary to extend the course sufficiently to enable a diploma to be issued from the University. At any rate what is about to be done will carry students a step further in their profession than it has been possible for them to go locally in the past.

Thanks to the interest of Mr. Chamberlain there is now a large and important School of Tropical Medicine at Liverpool (Eng.), another in London, and others are being established in Europe, while the Colonial Office makes it a requirement for all colonial medical appointments that the applicant shall possess the certificate of one or other of the recognised schools in this special line. And that we in New South Wales are interested in such a subject as tropical diseases and their treatment is self-evident (act, not only from our close proximity to the tropics and sub-tropical districts, but also from the experience of the Royal Infirmary in Liverpool, where in the depth of winter the tropical ward has been known to be filled with patients). At the present time there is no doubt a considerable amount of tropical disease in Sydney and throughout Australia, but there is a marvellous absence of specialists in their treatment. Some professional men say at once that they know all about them, but others of the more modern school who have been spoken to on the subject do not agree with this—they say that while they are able to treat cases symptomatically, it should be possible by familiarity with the causes and cures of the true complaints to afford relief much more speedily and more effectively. That is what is aimed at in the course about to be initiated at the University.

Although young men come to Sydney from all parts of Australia to qualify to practice in the medical profession, and many of them remain here afterwards, there are many more who go into the tropical districts, and should be afforded opportunities before doing so of getting special training during their years of preliminary study; and apart from that aspect of the case, tropical medicine is the latest branch of work in the profession, and the University course would consequently not be beneath the notice even of established practitioners, as necessarily particular attention will be paid to the study of diseases likely to be met with locally in Australia.

The details of the course which the senate has approved are not yet, it is understood, available, but the particulars that have been published of the work at Liverpool and other institutions devoted to the same class of study, indicate that it must be a peculiarly interesting subject for a professional man to take up, and that Australia should take a prominent place in whatever is done in this direction is particularly appropriate from the fact that it was a Brisbane man—Dr. Bancroft—who made some of the earliest discoveries in this direction.

Intimations

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$3.45 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 10th August, 1900.

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND TOILET REQUISITES FOR SALE.

12, D'AGUILAR STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1900.

(14)

WEATHER FORECAST AND STORM WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here.

Signal

1. A CONE point upwards indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.

2. A CONE point upwards and LAZAR below indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.

3. A DRUM indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.

4. A CONE point downwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.

5. A CONE point downwards indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.

6. A CONE point downwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.

7. A BALL indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.

8. A CONE point upwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signal indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. *Tamar*, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited on the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. *Tamar*.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bom

Intimation.

Powell's
28, Queen's
Road.

GENTLEMEN'S
OUTFITTING
ESTABLISHMENT.

New
Neckwear.

Silk Knitted,
Crêpe de
Chine,

Foulard, etc.,
in
Exclusive Designs.

Fownes's
Gloves,

Reindeer,
Suede,
Chamois,
and
Dogskin.

Tweed Hats,
Latest Shapes.

POWELL'S
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1909.

STOWAWAYS AND FUMIGATION.

The resources of science are being looked into in order to find something that will be decidedly unpleasant for stowaways without at the same time doing them any injury. Dr. Ashburton Thompson has suggested two substances: the prohibited immigrants, he thinks, might be kept off by a liberal use of red pepper or a two per cent solution of formalin, but it does not appear that any experiments have been made. Red pepper is not exactly the sort of thing that the Caucasians like, but it does not follow that the Chinamen could not stand it. As a matter of fact the Celestial can stand an extraordinary amount of bad and unpleasant smells. He can even thrive among microbe-laden fith that would speedily kill off the European, but we do not know if red pepper has been included in his repertoire. Probably formalin is a thing that he has omitted to get used to, as it has only been discovered in recent times, but the odds are that he would stand a good deal of it before he surrendered. The danger is in using anything that may kill the stowaway. If a man died of an overdose of red pepper, or committed suicide as a result of the torture it would inflict upon him, the rest of the world would get the idea that the Australian is a callous brute who suffocates stowaways. The Chinese are prone to suicide, and it would not look well if our too drastic methods caused some to kill themselves on our doorstep, so to speak. Cannot science tell us how to dye the stowaway a permanent brilliant blue or green, or some other colour, without otherwise torturing or injuring him? Then, if mauve or scarlet Chinamen came round with the vegetables or were seen ironing linen, it would be easy to detect them. That would be a scientific triumph, and besides would be a merciful and picturesque way of meeting the difficulty. But red pepper seems rather crude, and, if applied in quantity, somewhat inhuman. — *Sydney Evening News*.

RAGGED, HUNGRY, AND DYING.

AUSTRALIANS' FLIGHT IN SOUTH AFRICA.
AN APPEAL FOR ASSISTANCE.

The sad plight of Australians in South Africa has been made the subject of an appeal by the Cape Colony Labour party to the Australian public for funds. Mr. G. J. Bruce, a member of the executive of the Cape Labour party, writing to Sydney workers from Melbourne, asks them to do all they can to relieve their starving and oppressed fellow workers in Cape Colony. "At present," he writes, "scores of men and women, many of them white Australians, are sleeping out on Table Mountain, ragged, hungry, and dying. The Boer Government now back in power in South Africa refuses to do anything for them. 'Let them starve and rot,' they say. 'We don't want Australians here.' I promised to do what I could for our helpless fellow creatures when I left Capetown, and I have written to and interviewed Mr. Fisher and other politicians on the matter. The wheels of Parliamentary procedure move slowly, however, and meantime white men and women of our own race are starving to death in South Africa. Australia spent tens of thousands in helping to fight the capitalistic quarrel there. Can she not spend a few pounds to help these unfortunate Australians who are stranded? White Australians are wanted here. Are not Australians good enough? The Cape Labour Party is doing all it can to defend the British white workers there but it, too, is helpless to do much without money. Is it too much to ask our Australian unions to make up a little fund to clothe and feed these Australians till they can be brought home? I am an Australian, and I think we might do worse. God knows, no one ever needed help more. Personally I did all that I could do before leaving Capetown. Any contributions sent to the secretary, Cape Labour Party, Box 1670, Capetown, would be applied to the purpose they were sent for."

WEIGHT OF GHOSTS.

NEW THEORY OF LIFE AFTER DEATH.
NO STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.

Mr. Fournier d'Albe, B.Sc., secretary of the Dublin Society of Physical Research, explained to an audience of spiritualists at the rooms of the Royal Society of British Artists, in Suffolk-street, Pall Mall, London, on December 3, his new theory regarding the life of the soul after death.

He went so far as to indicate the kind of life which, in his belief, is led by disembodied souls and the probable duration of it, supporting his speculations by scientific arguments.

After commenting upon the fact that "a poor ghost looking in at the window is shot at, persecuted, denounced, and exorcised," Mr. d'Albe gave his reasons for believing that the soul of man is an aggregation of the "psychomeres," or soul particles, inhabiting the individual cells of the human body.

"These psychomeres," he said, "are probably opaque in ultra-violet light, and, therefore, may some day be made visible by more powerful optical means than we at present possess. They will then be weighed and measured. Their weight will probably be found to be about one-thousandth part of the weight of the body."

Afterwards Mr. d'Albe's "psychomeres" unite to form the "soul-body," and are from their nature, suited to the environment of the earth atmosphere in which he believes they float. They have consciousness and power of locomotion, or energy, which, as it must be derived from some source, is probably obtained from the ultra-violet rays of the sun.

Mr. d'Albe argued that, as the soul-body subsists on the sun-rays, it requires no digestive organs, and has no need to struggle as the material body does for food. Having thus lost the incentive to compete for existence, the soul-body retains the higher quality of competition in mutual service. The soul-body, according to Mr. d'Albe's theory, is, therefore, engaged only in cultivating the higher virtues of justice, kindness, and sympathy.

Following this line of argument, Mr. d'Albe, whose work in science and physical research has been commended by Professor Oliver Lodge and Sir William Crookes, argued that the atmosphere is inhabited by the souls of those who have lived for the last 30,000 years. "The realm of souls," he said, "extends upwards from where we stand for 200 miles, and is as thickly populated as the earth."

Public Companies.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of February, 1909, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1908.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 9th February, 1909. [157]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 9th instant, to SATURDAY, the 20th instant, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 9th February, 1909. [147]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, Queen's Buildings, New Praya, on MONDAY, the 22nd February, 1909, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1908.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THO. J. ROSE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 27th January, 1909. [123]

HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

THE 25TH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, 31 George's Building, 6, Cornhill Road, Victoria, on SATURDAY, 27th February, 1909, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Manager for the year ending 31st December, 1908, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 12th February, 1909. [179]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

LAUNCH "KWAICHOW" (Chefoo).

PROPERTY of The Witwatersrand Native Labour Association, Limited.

Length 75 ft. 8 tenths.
Breadth 12 ft. 5 tenths.
Depth 7 ft. 5 tenths.
Horse Power 75
Tonnage 40.41
Registered 15.72
Built by Kwong Hip Loong Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 1904.

For further particulars apply—
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th February, 1909. [170]

RACE NUMBER

THE KALEIDOSCOPE

(Tom Swaby's Magazine).

ON SALE EVERYWHERE,

or from

14, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Hongkong, 10th February, 1909. [163]

DON'T BUY

ELSEWHERE BEFORE YOU CALL AT

FRENCH STORE

(Opposite ASTOR HOUSE).

NOW SHOWING

A Large and Fancy Assortment of

The Best FRENCH TOYS, DOLLS,

TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS,

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE,

PERNOT BISCUITS.

By Appointment to
HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.
Hongkong, 11th November 1908. [164]

Intimations.

DONE BY TRYING.

Nobody can tell what he can do till he tries. When a thing ought to be done the modern spirit moves us to keep working away at it until it is done. In the face of this idea the "impossible" vanishes. Where there's a will, there's a way. "If we could but rob cod liver oil of its sickening taste and smell and then combine it with two or three other ingredients we should possess the best remedy in the world for certain diseases that are now practically incurable." So said a famous English physician twenty-five years ago. "But it will never be done," he added. "You can no more turn cod liver oil into a pleasant palatable medicine than you can turn the Codfish itself into a Bird of Paradise." Yet he lived to admit that in WAMPOL'S PREPARATION the "impossible" had been accomplished. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is freed from the bad peculiarities Dr. Frothingham so detested, and it is precisely the splendid medicine he wished for. Use it freely and confidently for Anemia, Hysteria, Wasting Complaints, Blood Impurities, Asthma, and Throat and Lung Troubles, Dr. W. H. B. Aikins, F. R. C. P., London, M. D. C. M., Victoria University, — M. B., Toronto University, — Consulting Physician to Home for Incurables, Physician to Toronto General Hospital, says: "I am much pleased to state that the results from using Wampole's Preparation of Cod Liver Oil have been uniformly satisfactory; it appealed to me as being prepared according to correct scientific principles." It increases the appetite and influences the digestion of food; it is delicious to take, will not disappoint you and is effective from the first dose. "It represents the dawn of progress." At chemists everywhere.

HOTEL MANAGER.

BRITISHER, married, with Eastern and Colonial Experience, seeks position as MANAGER. Highest References. At liberty in May.

Address: —
"HOTEL,"
C/o Hongkong Telegraph.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1909. [139]

POLICE OFFICER.

WANTED.

For Kulangsu, Amoy, China.

AN ASSISTANT to the Superintendent of Police and Secretary to the Municipal Council. Salary \$300 local currency, per month, with house, uniform and medical attendance. He should have practical experience of Police and Prison work, and be capable of commanding a small force of Indian Police. A thorough knowledge of Hindustani is essential, and acquaintance with Sanitary work will be a recommendation. First class passage paid from India or China. Six months probation, and, if satisfactory, an engagement for three years. Must not be over forty years of age, must be of active habits and must pass a medical examination.

Applications should be made in writing to the Chairman, Municipal Council, International Settlement of Kulangsu, Amoy, China, marked in the bottom left-hand corner, "SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE," enclosing copies (not originals) of three recent testimonials, and such applications must reach Amoy before the 31st March, after which no applications will be considered.
Amoy, 24th January, 1909. [150]

THE IMPERIAL COLONIAL CLUB.

THE above Club is formed chiefly for COLONIAL and OVER-SEAS MEMBERS; it is situated at No. 84, Piccadilly (the centre of Clubland), opposite the Green Park. The Club has a Bridge Section, Reception, Dining, Billiard Room, Smoking Lounge, Reading Room and Library.

Ladies are eligible as Members.
Entrance Fee, Five Guineas, Annual Subscription, Five Guineas.

Further particulars from
THE ORGANISING SECRETARY,
84, Piccadilly, W.
London, 19th August, 1908. [755]

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,

SHIPHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG.
SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HAND
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR
LAUNCHES,
&c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM
and
P & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR BOOTHO
WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF
SHIPS STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1909. [161]

PABST BREWING COMPANY,

MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES

ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

BY
SIEMSEN & Co.,

Agents for
HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1907. [11]

Entertainments.

THEATRE ROYAL CITY HALL.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST.

THE HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB

WILL PRESENT

A COUNTRY GIRL.

ON

FRIDAY and SATURDAY,

10th and 20th February, 1909.

PRICES AS USUAL.

BOOKING at The Robinson Piano Company opens at 10 o'clock a.m.,

on Friday, 12th February.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1909.

ALEXANDRA

CINEMATOGRAF,

2, Zeland Street.

To-night & Every Night,

FAMILY PROGRAMME.

NO ARTISTES BUT ONLY THE LATEST

PATHE

FILMS

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

Every

MONDAY and THURSDAY.

These Films have never been shown in Hongkong by any other Cinematograph.

Programmes to be had at the door.

Hours from 9 to 11 p.m.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1909. [111]

To Let.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNUTSFORD TERRACE, Kowloon.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 11th February, 1909. [16]

TO LET.

THE FURNISHED FLAT on Top Floor of Messrs. Douglas, Lapraik & Co.'s Offices, Four Rooms with Kitchen and Bath Room.

Terms on application to—
DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO.,
No. 1, Douglas Street.
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1909. [143]

TO LET.

HATHERLEIGH, CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD, A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE, OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 168, DES VŒUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MOKETON TERRACE, No. 10, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL 1st Floor.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1909. [15]

TO LET.

GOOD OFFICES at 2, PEDDER STREET.

Apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD
Hongkong, 14th January, 1909. [90]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 54, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1909. [52]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD. have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT.

Stores will be Open at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

G. K. HAXTON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 6th January, 1909. [59]

Intimations.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL & ORPHANAGE.

SCHOOL DUTIES will be RESUMED on MONDAY, 15th instant.
Hongkong, 11th February, 1909. [168]

HONGKONG TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

EVENING CLASSES in the following Subjects will resume work on MONDAY, February 15th:—

ENGINEERING SECTION:
Building Construction and Drawing,
Machine Drawing,
Steam,
Mathematics,
Mechanics,
Physics.

COMMERCE SECTION:
English,
French,
Shorthand (including Typewriting),
Book-keeping.

SCIENCE SECTION:
Chemistry (Theoretical and Practical),
Physics.

TEACHER'S CLASS:
English.

Copies of the Prospectus and Entry Forms for intending Students may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

R. RALPHS,
Director.
Hongkong, 12th February, 1909. [173]

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR

and

EXPRESS TRAINS Co.

(THE

GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE

TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we shall be pleased to give any information as to rates of passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [185]

O. C. MOOSA,

1 & 8, D'AGUILAR STREET.

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

Trimmed and Untrimmed
HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
FEATHERS, &c., &c.

LACE SCARFS, MOTOR VELS

IN

VARIOUS COLORS.

MOUSQUETEIRE GLOVES

IN

WHITE, BLACK & COLORS.

WOOLEN DELAINES, NUNSVEL-
INGS, VOILES, &c., &c.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S
UNDERCLOTHINGS.

Samples on application. Coast

Port orders carefully executed.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1908. [17]

icebound Lake of Suwa, in Shizano prov. are without precedent in Japan. The exercises were highly successful, and the Japanese kamikaze armed with nails proved satisfactory.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

CHINA'S CURRENCY.

STANDARD WEIGHT OF COINS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 12th February.

No definite decision has been come to regarding the standard weight of the new silver coins.

Duke Tai, president of the Ministry of Finance, is in favour of seven mace two candareen, while a certain Grand Councillor has pointed out that since the one-tael coin has been adopted it is inadvisable to effect any change.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

THE NEW TREATY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 12th February.

The new Treaty between America and China having been sealed with the seal of the Prince Regent has been despatched to H.E. Wu Ting-fang, Chinese Minister in Washington, for exchange for the copy signed by the United States Government.

VICEROY HSU SHI-CHANG.

SEEKS RETIREMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 12th February.

H.E. Hsu Shi-chang, Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces, has telegraphed to the Central Government representing his inability to accept the appointment as President of the Ministry of Posts and Communications, in consequence of serious illness.

The Viceroy has again applied for leave to retire from active service.

CHAN PIK.

DESERVES PUNISHMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 12th February.

The Censors propose to forward a joint memorial urging that Chan Pik, ex-President of the Ministry of Posts and Communications, be handed over to the Board of Punishments to be dealt with, as they are of opinion that the ex-Minister deserves more than simple dismissal from office.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 12th February.

The Waiwupu in a Communication to the Russian Minister in Peking asked that Commissioners be appointed by both countries to settle all pending questions regarding territorial boundaries.

A CHINESE BRIGAND.

THE STORY OF IP SUI WANG.

Hongkong, 12 Dec.

When Ip Sui Wang was brought by the stork from a far country to the little village which bordered on the West River, he was welcomed with great rejoicing, because he was the first-born son; and Ip Wo, his father, was now assured that the ancestral tomb would not be neglected.

Ip Sui Wang did not come into much of an inheritance. All that belonged to the family was a field of paddy which was periodically flooded in the summer months, and a dug-out, used occasionally to bring passengers from the junks to shore. For this they paid the municipal sum of three cash each, or about the twelfth part of an English penny, just as the money-changers would it.

In the ordinary course of things, Ip Sui Wang grew up and somehow or another learnt to read the scraps of the *Shuang To*, or any other paper that came his way. The feature that most appealed to him at that time was the illustration of "Deadwood Dick" or "Dead Man's Gulch," which the Chinese

editor, resident in Hongkong, represented as real incidents of life in Hongkong. Of course, "Deadwood Dick" appeared under the sobriquet of Chan Tai or Nam Sang, just as the name occurred to him; and the Gulch became Hoam or Shun Tai.

AN HEREDITARY PROFESSION.

A big, lusty youth was Ip Sui Wang, and one to be respected, because his father had great hopes of becoming a headman some fine day. There was money in the family somewhere, though where it came from nobody felt inclined to ask. It is always best to know nothing when the magistrate is on tour with his yamen runners and their bamboo. Five hundred soft taps with a willow bamboo can raise a mountain of flesh, and the caecum is nothing to it. So Ip Wo made his expeditions, while his wives and daughters pumped and irrigated the fields, and a more respectable man than Ip Wo did not exist.

Meanwhile little Ip became proficient with the bamboo pole—not as a beast of burden, carrying loads of paddy for other people, but as a warrior against the chasins of the next village.

Old Ip Wo was carried home in the blackness of night suffering from various wounds and contusions, about which no questions were asked and none offered. He lay under a heap of gunny-bags and lived without so much as breathing. The local "doctor" gave the No. 1 wife lotions made from indecipherable parts of the tiger, and pills the size of fat rolling-pins. When the soldiers came, they were entertained with "samsu," which is twice as heady as bad whisky, and ten times more effective in giving a bibulous one a free passage to the celestial regions. Ip Wo's wounds festered. One of his legs became numb, but nobody proposed to amputate it, for how would a man look in heaven with only a leg and a half? So Ip Wo died, and there was much wailing and clanking of cymbals. Even the warden god that did not, for the family was taken into the village street and mercilessly thrashed for his impotence.

THE CHOICE OF A CAREER.

The year that Ip Sui Wang assumed his lordship was disastrous to the village. First, there was a famine, and the Viceroy-at-Canton had to send up launches with huge bags of biscuits and rice to relieve the people. Then came the usual floods, more destructive than usual, and Ip Sui Wang, with all his relatives, sat on the roof of the house munching raw grain and ship's biscuits for nearly a week. When the floods began to subside, and everybody said that they must starve or starve until the next crop was due, Ip Sui Wang called his satellites together.

Next day the great pawnshop, seven storeys high, standing out like a baronial fortress, a landmark to the river steamers—which were offered by a Liverpool captain and a New-castle mate, along with the usual Glasgow engineer—was looted. Only a few were killed, and the river being handy, dead and injured were unceremoniously sent adrift. That was the beginning of the trouble.

Ip Sui Wang and his gang made tracks for the Canton delta, and entered a new career, butchering and pirating with impunity. For a long time they had no firearms, only stink-pots and swords; but a lucky haul on a junk which was in the smuggling business provided them with Belgian Mausers and condemned powder and cartridges.

Then Ip made a mistake, attacked a British steam-wheel, and killed a missionary—all by mistake and the force of circumstances. Off went the British gunboats to the Pearl River, which leads to Canton, and the West River, which brings you to the end of the world. Ip Sui Wang, however, was gone.

AN INSINUATING STYLE.

Just at this time there was another tremendous flood, and the whole country-side was starving. The Provincial Government sat tight and waited for the Hongkong and "Frisco" subscriptions. Then came Ip out of his retreat and issued a proclamation. If the Viceroy did not immediately send 100,000 taels worth of food up country he would find himself in a hornet's nest. If the merchants did not give a fifth of their means they would find themselves despoiled of their entire possessions. If the Imperial granaries were not opened, they would be looted. If the officials failed to expel matters, they and their families would regret it. That proclamation was more effective than a dozen Imperial edicts or Viceroyal proclamations.

Junks, liches, gunboats, and even torpedo boats went to the relief of the people. Even Admiral Li, who is Commander-in-Chief of the navy in South China and the army in Kwangtung and Kwangsi, accompanied the flotilla of life-preservers. But some merchants and officials neglected the summons. A nephew of one of the Grand-Councillors has disappeared, owing to it, he believed, to his location. Piracy was, of course, out of the question long after the floods subsided, so kidnapping is the game now. An oldvaria Prefect is resting somewhere in the mountains—so far only an ear has been returned. His ransom is fixed at 20,000 dollars, and it will be paid. Lately two members of a very wealthy family called the Lo's were kidnapped. Everything points to Ip Sui Wang having a hand in the business, and it would be like him if, on receiving the ransoms, he distributed the money among the poor of his native province.

It is any wonder that Ip is *persona grata* with the common people, that the whole countryside acts as his eyes and ears, and that he even has representatives in Hongkong?—A. W. B. in *Morning Leader*.

It is stated that Duke Tai Tse, President of the Ministry of Finance, in consultation with the Grand Council has arrived at the conclusion that in these days of increased communication, financial connections with the world are of paramount importance, and he therefore suggests that Ta-ching Imperial Bank should be established in the capital of Great Britain, Germany and Japan, with officials well versed in financial charge of them. The Grand Council highly approves of the proposition.

CATHEDRAL CHOIR CONCERT.

A SUCCESSFUL FUNCTION.

The Concert given by the Choir of St. John's Cathedral under the direction of Mr. Denman Fuller, Cathedral Organist, in aid of the Organ Fund, took place at the City Hall last night, and proved a success both in point of numerical attendance and the excellence of the programme supplied. As is doubtless known, £1,000 is required to effect a complete overhaul of the Cathedral Organ, and a word of thanks is due to the numerous patrons who helped to augment the fund towards the materialisation of this object.

The first part of the programme, which was entirely devoted to religious numbers, opened with "Send out Thy Light," to which beautiful composition those taking part did full justice. This was followed by "All through the Night" given by Mrs. G. H. Edwards, assisted by Miss Nicholson, Mrs. Goldsmith, Messrs. F. A. B. and G. H. Edwards and C. U. Meier. The soft notes characteristic of this piece as interpreted by the able soloist were thoroughly appreciated by the audience. The auditors were then treated to a piano solo (Theme and Variations) by Miss Brotherton Barker, who was given a hearty reception on the occasion of her debut as a pianist. The last item but one was a Carol (in dulci Jubilo) given by a dozen voices. The first part of the programme concluded with the Hymn "O Gladsome Light."

The second part of the programme, which consisted of secular numbers, opened with a vocal polka (Merry June) the soloists being Miss Seth and Mrs. Dealy. A "Serenade" given by Mr. E. B. Ayris, supported by four male voices, was well received. Then followed a piano solo (Ballade) with Mr. Denman Fuller at the piano, which brought down the house, the clamorous audience not being satisfied till the able performer re-appeared and was obliged to respond with another piece in view of the popular demands for an encore. A quartet entitled "Sweet and Low" was the next item, given by Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Edwards, Miss Brotherton and Mr. W. A. R. Edwards, which was greatly appreciated. "Little Blue Moon," by Mrs. E. Barrett, was one of the most appreciated numbers. This lady's powerful voice, combined with the expression of tone infused into the song, was charming, her listeners showing their appreciation by hearty rounds of well-deserved applause. The last item was the old English composition "There was an old woman who lived in a shoe," reminiscent of nursery days, which was scorchingly funny. The striking up of the National Anthem brought the proceedings to a close, all those present voting the evening a success.

COMMERCIAL.

SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Erich Georg & Co. write in their Weekly Share List to-day:—
A moderate to fair general business has been done during the week under review, but there are few alterations in values of local stocks to report. The sterling demand local of exchange on London closes at 11/9 1/16d, while rates on Shanghai are 7 1/4 for a Bank T/T, and 7 1/4 for a three days' sight Private Bill. Bank Silver in London is quoted 13 1/4, and Consols 85 1/16. The Bank of England's rate of discount is 3 per cent, while the private market rate of discount is 2 1/2 per cent.

Bank Shares.—Hongkong and Shanghai have been done to a small extent at \$395, and a few shares could be placed on same terms; Shanghai quotes sellers at \$20, exchange 73, while London is unchanged at \$36. Nationals are unchanged.

Marine Insurance Shares.—Unions sold at \$33, \$8 1/4 and \$8 1/2, closing firm at the lower figure. China Traders, as well as Canton, are unchanged. North Chinas have been done and have sellers at \$100. Yangtzes are wanted at \$18.

Fire Insurance Shares.—Hongkongs have been done to some extent at \$130, and continue in demand. Chinas sold at \$106; we hear that this Company will pay the same dividend and bonus as last year, viz., \$8 per share; the 40th meeting of shareholders will be held on 4th proximo, transfer books closing from 19th instant to 4th prox, both days inclusive.

Shipping Shares.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have ruled very strong, and are in demand at \$18 1/2 the dividend of \$ 1 per share paid on 9th instant, while holders demand higher rates. Indo-China sold at \$14 (preferred and deferred combined), and have inquires now at \$5 per share; the Shanghai rate is up to \$15. 41 buyers, and London quotations are 4 1/2 per share for preference and 4 1/4 per share for deferred shares. China and Manila, as well as Douglas, and Waterboats, are unchanged. Shell Transports have buyers at 495. 6 1/2, while London quotes 505 sellers; it seems to be certain that a third dividend of 1s. per share, making in all 3s. per share for 1908, will be declared shortly.

Refineries.—China Sugars have ruled steadily, selling at \$100. and \$12 1/4, and closing with sellers at \$130. Luceros changed hands at \$17, and while more shares might be had at that rate, there are further buyers at \$16.

Mining Shares.—Charbonnages can be placed at \$602. Rauba are wanted at \$1, but are on offer at \$9. Chinese Engineering and Mining Company's shares have dropped in the north to \$10. 16 1/2 the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ended 23rd ultimo, amounted to 93 tons of coal only, owing to the Chinese New Year holidays, and sales during the same period to 67 1/2 tons.

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks sold at \$91 and \$9 1/2, and have no further sellers under \$92. Fenwick's, as well as New Amoy Dock shares, are unchanged. Shanghai Docks have advanced to \$11 1/2 buyers. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves changed ownership at \$51 to \$50 1/2, closing steady at latter figure. A large speculative business has been in progress in the north in Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves, where up to \$167 cash and \$15 per 30th June has been paid; locally up to \$15. 166 has been done, at which figure there are sellers.

To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, at 12.30 P.M. on SATURDAY, 27th instant, to receive a statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1908, and the Report of the General Managers. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th instant to the 27th instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.
Hongkong, 13th February, 1909. [183]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

THE FORTIETH MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Offices, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, on THURSDAY, 18th March, 1909, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of Receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1908.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 19th February to 4th March, both days inclusive.

By Order,
G. PEMBERTON,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 13th February, 1909. [180]

where up to \$167 cash and \$15 per 30th June has been paid; locally up to \$15. 166 has been done, at which figure there are sellers.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have ruled very strong, but no business has come under our notice: there are buyers, at time of writing, at \$93, perhaps higher. Kowloon Lands sold at \$32 c.d., and can be placed to a small extent at \$30, ex the dividend of \$1 per share paid on 10th instant. West Point have sellers at \$44, and Hongkong Hotels are steady at \$91. Humphreys' Estates sold at \$360 and \$365, ex the dividend of 60 cents per share paid on 8th instant, and are very firm at latter rate. Shanghai Lands sold in the north at \$12. 12 1/2, the report for the year 1908 has been issued and the directors say in a sense that they have every confidence that the shareholders will consider the statement of accounts as evidence of a very satisfactory state of affairs attained in spite of a long period of commercial depression. The working account for 1908 has a credit balance of \$1,511,016, compared with \$1,513,251.54 for the previous year. The gross rentals show an improvement of \$1,383,310, but on the other hand taxes and running expenses have been considerably increased and somewhat less has been earned on interest account. The amount at the credit of profit and loss account, after deducting the interim dividend paid in July last, is \$1,601,404.86 which the directors recommended for appropriation as follows:—to pay a final dividend of 6% (making 12% for the year) on the fully paid up shares—\$12,234,000, to pay a bonus of \$1.2 per share on 78,000 shares, absorbing \$1,156,000, to transfer to reserve fund for equalization of dividends \$1,130,000 and to carry forward to new account the balance of \$1,424,404.86. Thereafter says that all the Company's properties have been kept in the usual substantial state of repair and fully covered by insurance. Repairs have been heavier chiefly owing to very large number of changes in tenancy. Insurance is increased in proportion to the growth of the company's estates and taxes are increased in consequence of the new assessment of property. There have been a few houses empty for short periods but the loss under this head has been proportionately very small. The balance sheet shows \$1,630,995.01 invested in property (against \$1,596,333.90 as per previous account) amount invested in mortgage \$1,279,412.22 (against \$1,270,791.14 as per last report), sundry debits \$1,858.56 (against \$1,929,567.07 as per last report), \$1,357,111 each in hand of agents and debenture purchase account at the old figure of \$1,450,000. On the other side we find the capital with \$1,900,000 (unchanged), the equalization of dividend fund at the old figure of \$1,730,000, the reserve fund with \$1,153,745.72 (against \$1,869,473.51 as per last report, the sum of \$1,633,552.21 having been added out of the 1907 earnings) debentures with \$1,233,600 (against \$1,272,300 as per last report), the balance of profit and loss account with \$1,664,048.86, amount owing to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation \$1,385,543.91 (against \$1,436,183.58 as per last report), unclaimed dividends \$1,576.99 (last year \$1,471.17) and sundry creditors—\$1,407,035 (against \$1,500 last year).

Cotton Mills.—Ewos have jumped in Shanghai to \$15. 50 buyers, while Internationals, according to advices by letter, are quoted \$15. 75 sales; Lau Kung Mows \$15. 79 sales and Soychees \$15. 27 sales. Hongkong Cottons are unchanged.

Sundry Manufacturing Companies.—China Light and Powers sold and have buyers at \$5.2, Dairy Farms sold in fair quantities at \$14. Green Island Cements have been done at \$91, but close a shade easier with sellers at \$90. Ropes are steady at \$15.

Other stocks under this heading are unchanged and without reported sales.

Miscellaneous.—Fair numbers of Chinese Borneos have been done at \$11 1/2. China Providents sold at \$9.10 to \$9.20 per share, ex the dividend of 80 cents per share paid on 8th instant, closing firm. Langkats have dropped in the north to \$15. 80, at which figure there are buyers; the following telegraphic information, dated 1st instant, has been received from the Sumatra director and manager at Langkat:—"Daily aggregate output of crude petroleum 81,000 gallons; crude petroleum in tanks, at date 330,000 gallons, kerosene made since the date of the preceding half-monthly telegram 83,000 cases; kerosene shipped since 100,000 cases; and kerosene in stock at refinery at date 40,000 cases." Walkins have inquires at \$21. Walkins are for sale at \$21. There is no change to report in other stocks under this heading and no transactions have been made public.

To-day's Advertisements.

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY MEETING of the above-mentioned Company will be held at its Registered Office, Nos. 9 to 17 Pedder Street, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of February, 1909, at 12.30 P.M. for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the following Resolutions:—

- "That the capital of the Company be increased to \$1,000,000 by the creation of 8,000 additional shares of \$5 each ranking for dividend and in all other respects pari passu with the existing shares in the Company."
- "That the said 8,000 additional shares be offered in the first instance at par to all members of the Company registered as shareholders on the First day of March 1909 in the proportion of two new shares for every three original shares held by them and upon the footing that fifty per cent of the full amount of each new share taken up shall be paid to the Company on acceptance of the offer, and that such offer be made by notice specifying the number of shares to which the member is entitled and limiting a time within which the offer if not accepted by payment will be deemed to be declined and that the directors be empowered to dispose of the shares not taken in response to such offer as they consider expedient in the interests of the Company."

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MOONEY,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 13th February, 1909. [181]

HARBOUR MASTERS DEPARTMENT.

No. 99.

IT is hereby notified that information has been received from the Military Authorities that GUN PRACTICE will be carried out as under:—

On MONDAY, the 15th February:—
From Sacred Hill near Kowloon City in an Easterly direction, at ranges up to 6,000 yards, commencing at 10 A.M., and finishing at 2 P.M.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd February:—
From Western F.C. Belchers and Stonecutters in a South-Westerly to Westerly direction, at ranges up to 10,000 yards, commencing at 10.30 A.M., and finishing at 2 P.M.

From Stonecutters in a Westerly direction, at ranges up to 6,000 yards, commencing at 3 P.M., and finishing at 5 P.M.

On THURSDAY, the 25th February:—
From Lyemay F.C. in a South-Easterly direction, at ranges up to 14,000 yards, commencing at 11 A.M., and finishing at 10 P.M.

If the weather is unfavourable on any of the above dates, practice will take place on the following day.

All ships, junks and other vessels are to keep clear of the ranges.

BASIL TAYLOR,
Commander, R.N.,
Harbour Master, &c.
Hongkong, 12th February, 1909. [183]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL-GERMAN-MAIL-LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "PRINCESS ALICE," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th of February, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 19th of February, at 9.30 A.M. All claims must reach us before the 23rd of February, 1909, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th February, 1909. [15]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer "PALAWAN," FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 20th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1909. [14]

Intimations.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING, 1909.

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY (OFF-DAY), 16TH, 17TH, 18TH AND 20TH FEBRUARY.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND and ENCLOSURE may be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd., or at the Gate. Price \$7 for the Meeting (excluding the Off-Day), or \$3 per day. Tickets for the Off-Day, \$1.

No one admitted without a Ticket to be shown to the Ticket Inspector at the Gate.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 8th February, 1909. [151]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE STEWARDS request the pleasure of the presence of the LADIES at the GRAND STAND and the ENCLOSURE during the Races 16th, 17th, 18th and 20th inst. A Stand and Enclosure will be reserved for Members and Members' Wives and Families, Tickets for which are now being sent out with the Members' Tickets.

All Tickets must be produced to gain admission.

Special accommodation will be reserved as to recent years for Chinese Ladies and their Female attendants in the Stand erected on the plot of ground next to the Lusitania Club Stand.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 8th February, 1909. [152]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NO CHILDREN under the age of 14 years will be admitted into the Enclosure.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 8th February, 1909. [153]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NO SERVANTS will be allowed inside the ENCLOSURE of the Race Course during the Race day WITHOUT TICKETS which can be had on application to the Under-Signed. These Tickets are only available for servants while in attendance on their employers or when on duty at the various Stands.

Any Chinese found loitering about with Servants passes in their possession, will forfeit them and the holders thereof will be removed from the enclosure.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 8th February, 1909. [154]

NOTICE.

THE only Edition of the RACE BOOK and PROGRAMMES authorized by the Stewards of the Jockey Club are those printed by Messrs. NORMAN & Co.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 10th January, 1909. [104]

RACE BOOKS, 1909.

FOR SALE, PRICES:—
LEATHER-COVERED \$1.00 each.
CLOTH-COVERED 75 "
PAPER COVERS 75 "

May be had from
NORONHA & Co.,
Printers to the Hongkong Jockey Club.

KELLY & WALSH, LD.,
W. BREWER & CO.
Hongkong, 29th January, 1909. [151]

THE ELECTRIC TRACTION COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

HONGKONG RACES, 1909.

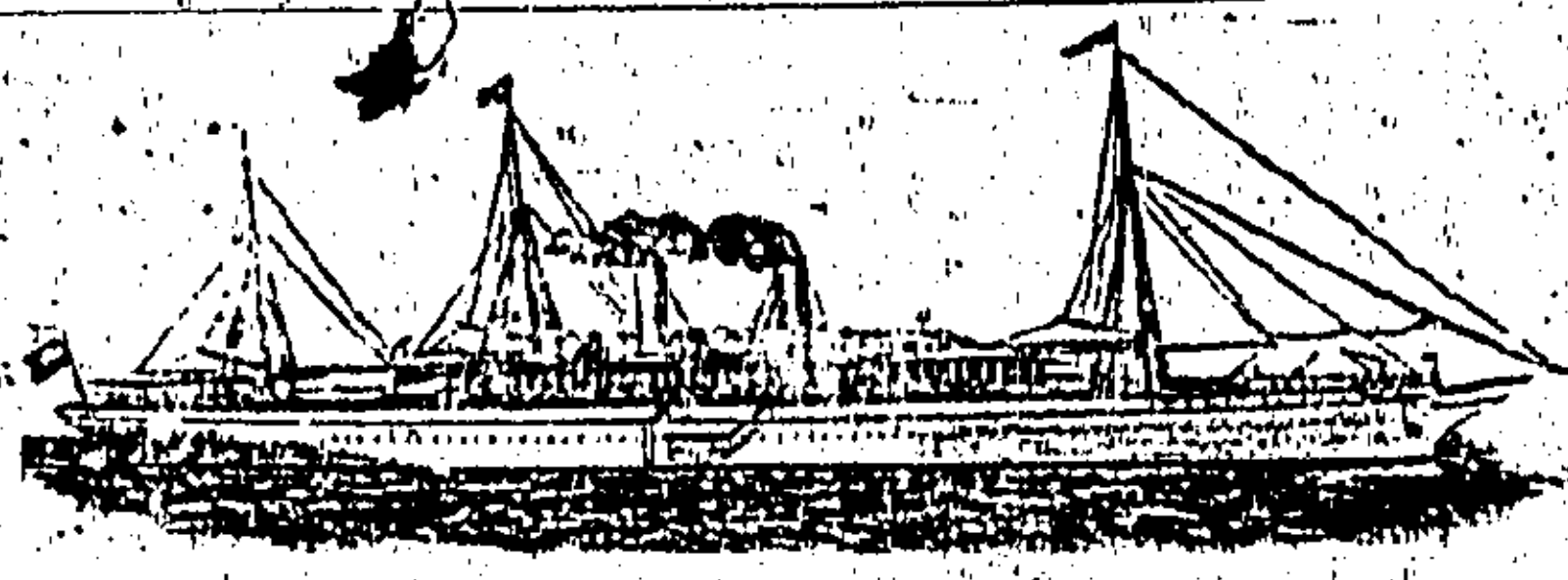
ON the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 20th of February, a SPECIAL SERVICE OF CARS will be RUN between the Post Office and Race Course.

The ordinary stopping places will not be recognised, but cars will stop on request of passengers desiring to enter or alight.

All cars will stop at Garden Road. Passengers leaving the Race Course are requested to await the arrival of cars

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days Ocean Travel.

12 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).

R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"MONTEAGLE".....	6,163	TUESDAY, Mar. 2nd	Mar. 26th
"EMPRESS OF INDIA".....	6,000	SATURDAY, Mar. 13th	April 2nd
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN".....	6,000	SATURDAY, April 14th	April 30th
"EMPRESS OF CHINA".....	6,000	SATURDAY, May 1st	May 22nd
"MONTEAGLE".....	6,163	TUESDAY, May 11th	June 4th
"EMPRESS OF INDIA".....	6,000	SATURDAY, May 21st	June 12th

"EMPRESS" steamships will leave Hongkong at 7 A.M.
 S.S. "MONTEAGLE" at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Fast Mail Express Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

Hongkong to London, 1st Classvia Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £71.10.
Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways..... £42.

First-class rates to London include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian, Pacific direct line.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Intermediate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further Information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, &c., Corner Pedder Street and Praya, Opposite Blake Pier.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For Singapore, Penang & Calcutta LAISANG*.....TUESDAY, 16th Feb. Noon.
SHANGHAI.....THURSDAY, 18th Feb. Noon.
MANILA.....FRIDAY, 19th Feb. 4 P.M.
SANDAKAN.....SATURDAY, 20th Feb. Noon.
MANILA.....FRIDAY, 20th Feb. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ.....TUESDAY, 2nd Mar. Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The steamers Kaituma, Nanyang and Fooking leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified Surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Vancouver Ports, Okefen, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad, Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Uakun, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD., General Managers.

Telephone No. 61. Hongkong, 13th February, 1900.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HONGKONG	"NINPO".....16th	Feb. 10 A.M.
HONGKONG	"GHILLI".....16th	" 3 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING".....16th	" 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA".....16th	" 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN".....18th	" 3 P.M.
MANILA	"TEAN".....23rd	" 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and USUAL AUSTRALIAN PORTS	"TAIYUAN".....26th	" 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and USUAL AUSTRALIAN PORTS	"CHANGSHA".....8th April	"

MANILA and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Reduced Saloon Rates, Single and Return, to Manila and Australia.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36. Hongkong, 13th February, 1900.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
RUBI.....	2540	R. W. Almond..	MANILA	SATURDAY, 20th Feb., at Noon.
ZAFIRO.....	2540	R. Rodger.....	"	SATURDAY, 27th Feb., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO. GENERAL MANAGERS.

Telephone No. 72. 13th February, 1900.

Shipping—Steamers.

FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship "GREGORY APOAR."

Capt. S. H. Nelson, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., at Noon.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1900. [164]

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Ports in the United Kingdom and the Continent.

THE Steamship "MONTGOMERYSHIRE"

will be despatched as above on or about the 23rd inst.

For Freight etc., apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1900. [125]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK:

S.S. "SURUGA".....About 23rd February.

For Freight and further Information, apply to DODWELL & Co., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1900. [126]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship "ALDENHAM."

Captain St. John George, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd March, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in state-rooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1900. [178]

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE & TACOMA, VIA MOJI, KOBÉ AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Sailing Date
Gymerie.....	4,002	J. C. A. Hall	11th Mar.
Kumeric.....	6,232	F. S. Cowley	8th April
Imvrie.....	4,789	R. J. Howie	6th May

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steamer passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 13th February, 1900. [170]

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG".....Capt. H. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAI".....Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey.....\$4.

Meals.....\$1.25 each

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD., and SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD., No. 5, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 13th Feb., 1900. [19]

Shipping—Steamers.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBÉ AND YOKOHAMA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERICA and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship "BRITANNIA."

Captain S. Barcham, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 20th February, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. Mailers, 10,000 tons, from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. Egypt, due in London on 2nd April, 1900.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1900. [4]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBÉ AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship "TOURANE."

Captain Lancelotti, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about MONDAY, the 15th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to P. DE CHAMPMORIN, Agent.

Hongkong, 8th February, 1900. [10]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (Florio and Rubattino United Companies).

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEBANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAQDA, also BARCELONA, VALENCIA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)

THE Steamship "ISCHIA."

Captain Belsito, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 16th inst., at Noon.

For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to GARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 11th February, 1900. [16]

CHARGEURS REUNIS (FRENCH STEAMSHIP CO.)

REGULAR FREIGHT SERVICE TO AMERICA.

(CANADA, UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CHILI, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL.)

Connecting at Vancouver with the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

OVERLAND Cargo taken for ALL CANADIAN and UNITED STATES PORTS.

THE Steamship "AMIRAL DUPERRÉ."

Captain Martin, will be despatched on or about the 27th inst., for SHANGHAI, JAPAN and SAN FRANCISCO, &c., as above.

S.S. "AMIRAL HAMELIN," Captain Deboussie, will leave this port on or about the 20th March.

For further particulars apply to the Agent—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1900. [58]

Dentistry.

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1904. [1]

Dr. M. H. CHAUN, THE LATEST METHOD.

11 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1903. [6]

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 12th February, 1900. Cts. per 5 Mds.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa M..... 18

" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk..... 18

" Roast—Shiu..... 18

" Breast—Ngau Lam..... 15

" Soup, Tong Yuk..... 18

" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa..... 26

" Sirloin—Ngau Lau..... 26

" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chuan..... 10

" Bullock's Brains—Know..... per set..... 10

" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li..... each..... 50

" Corned—Ham Ngau Li..... 80

" Head—Ngau Tan..... 12

" Heart—Ngau Sum..... per lb..... 18

" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin..... 7

" Feet—Ngau Keok..... each..... 7

" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu..... 17

" Tail—Ngau Mei..... 12

" Liver—Ngau Con..... 7

" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To..... 7

" Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-tau-keok..... set..... \$1.00

" Mutton Chop—Yeung Pak Kwat..... 22

" Leg—Yeung Pak..... 22

" Shoulder—Yeung Shau..... 20

" Pig's Chiddings—Chi cheong..... 22

" Brains—Chi Keok..... per set..... 2

" Feet—Chi Keok..... 11

" Fry—Chi Chak..... 25

" Head—Chi Tau..... 15

" Heart—Chi Sum..... 8

" Kidneys—Chi Yiu..... pair..... 7

" Liver—Chi Kon..... 24

" Pork Chop—Chi Pak Kwat..... 15

" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk..... 17

" Leg—Chi Pak..... 23

" Fat or Lard—Chi Yau..... 17

" Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau..... 50

" Kook..... set..... 6

" Heart—Yeung Sum..... each..... 10

" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu..... 22

" Liver—Yeung Con..... 22

" Suckling Pig, To Order—Chi Chai..... 20

" Suet Beef—Sang Ngau Yau..... 20

" Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau..... 24

" Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk..... 20

" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong..... 20

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai..... 32

" Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai..... 32

" Ducks—Ap..... 22

" Doves—Pan Kau..... each..... 18

" Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan..... per doz..... 20

" Fowls, Canton—Kai..... 34

" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai..... 30

" Geese—Ngo..... 21

" Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ye..... 15

" Nge..... 15

" Musk Deer—Wong Keng..... each..... \$3.50

" Hare—To Chai..... 65

" Partridge—Ohe Khoo..... 65

" Pheasant—Shan Kai..... pair..... \$7.80

" Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup..... each..... 36

" Holboys—Hoihow Pak Kup..... 34

" Quail—Um-Chun..... 26

" Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk..... dozen..... 1

" Snipe—Sa Chuk..... each..... 22

" Turkey, Cock—Fo Kai Kung..... per b..... 60

" Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sulap..... pair..... \$1.35

" Teal, Shanghai, Sulap..... pair..... 30

" Wild Ducks Canton—Sang Shing Sulap..... per pair..... \$1.60

" Fish.

Barbel—Ka Yu..... 10

" Bream—Bin Yu..... 10

" Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu..... 15

" Carp—Li Yu..... 20

" Catfish—Chik Yu..... 18

" Codfish—Mun Yu..... 14

" Grabs—Hal..... 20

" Gudgeon—Muk Yu..... 15

" Dab—Sa Mang Yu..... 15

" Dace—Wong Mei Lun..... 12

" Dog Fish—Tik To Sa..... 9

" Eels, Congor—Hal Man Yu..... 15

" Fresh water—Tam Sul Yu..... 14

" Yellow—Wong Sin..... 28

" Frog—Tian Kai..... 37

" Garoupa—Sek Pan..... 52

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOKIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PERCENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$245	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$14,000,000 \$250,000	\$2,005,774	Interim of £2 for first half year @ ex- 1/91 = \$21.942	5 1/2 %	\$89 1/2 sa. and h. London 1/30
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	\$1,000,000 \$150,000	\$10,823	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	...	\$51
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$350	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$233,757 \$411,990 \$125,000	none	\$14 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$190 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£3	Tls. 150,000 Tls. 303,747 Tls. 118,277 \$3,000,000	Tls. 160,512	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1907	5 1/2 %	Tls. 100 sales
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$350	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$503,478 \$129,093 \$27,660	\$2,506,011	Final of \$15 making \$45 for 1906 and interim of \$30 for 1907	5 1/2 %	\$82 1/2 sales
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$81,157	\$591,763	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$18 1/2 sales
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	6,000	\$100	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$146,097 \$13,802	\$372,432	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1906	7 1/2 %	\$106 sales
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,235,941	\$428,027	\$27 for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$33 1/2 buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$24	\$7,000 \$264,638	\$4,055	\$1 for 1906	...	\$12 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$100,000 \$99,067	Nil	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1908	7 1/2 %	\$14 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	¥15	¥11	\$607,700 ¥70,423 ¥2,344	\$20,279	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$2 1/2 for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$28 1/2 b. ex div.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	\$10,000 \$10,000	\$13,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16 = \$3.154	5 1/2 %	\$38 buyers \$18 buyers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 75,000 Tls. 720,000	Tls. 14,510	Interim of Tls. 1 1/2 for account 1908	7 1/2 %	Tls. 47 1/2 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	100,000	£1	£1	\$10,000 \$10,000	\$68,817	Second interim of 1/- for a/c 1908	6 1/2 %	Tls. 12 buyers 49 6 buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$5,000 \$47,221	\$8	\$1.00 for year ending 30.4.1908	4 1/2 %	\$9 1/2
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 42,479 Tls. 7,000 Tls. 8,000 Tls. 12,000	Tls. 6,869	Final of Tls. 2 1/2 making Tls. 5 for 1907	11 %	Tls. 45 sales
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	100	100	\$10,000 \$10,000	Dr. \$279,471	\$8 for year ending 31.12.06	...	130 sales
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$10,000 \$10,000	Dr. \$135,123	\$3 for 1907	...	17
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	100	100	\$10,000 \$10,000	Tls. 9,773	Tls. 3 1/2 for year ending 31.8.07	...	Tls. 100 buyers
Mining.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	100,000	£1	£1	\$17,500 \$17,500	\$11,550	Final of 1/6 (coupon No. 11) for year end- ing 29.2.08	7 %	Tls. 16 1/2 sellers
Rioh Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	\$10,000 \$10,000	Dr. \$2,191	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...	\$8 1/2 buyers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$15	\$55,601	\$3,726	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	...	\$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	\$10,000 \$10,000	\$8,556	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$3 1/2 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$46 1/2 sales
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$10,000 \$10,000	\$384,847	Interim of \$4 for account 1908	8 1/2 %	\$9 1/2 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 697,337	Tls. 23,742	Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for 6 months ending 31st October, 1908	6 1/2 %	Tls. 78 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 75,000 Tls. 125,000	Tls. 22,626	Interim of Tls. 4 for account 1908	11 %	Tls. 165 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 25,000 \$4,200	Tls. 6,531	Tls. 5 for 1907	6 %	Tls. 102 buyers
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$10,000 \$10,000	Dr. \$4,200	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	...	\$17
Central Stores, Limited	50,125	\$15	\$15	\$10,000 \$10,000	\$9,178	\$1.80 for 1906	...	\$90 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$648,975 \$32,000	\$14,639	Interim of \$3 1/2 for account 1908	7 %	\$93 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$10,000 \$10,000	\$15,486	Final of \$3 1/2 making \$7 for 1908	7 1/2 %	\$18 1/2 ex div. sa.
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000 \$10,000	\$278	50 cents for 1908	...	\$30 1/2 ex div.
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$10,000 \$10,000	\$278	\$1 1/2 for 1908	...	\$30 1/2 ex div.
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,523,045 Tls. 170,000	Tls. 107,547	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1908	7 %	Tls. 120 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$10,000 \$10,000	\$1,958	Final of \$2 making \$4 for 1908	9 %	'44 sellers
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 150,000 Tls. 45,939	Tls. 8,820	Tls. 5 for year ended 31.10.1908	5 1/2 %	Tls. 90 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000 \$10,000	\$9,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	5 1/2 %	'91 buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 75,000 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.6.06 (8 %)	...	Tls. 76
Loan-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$10,000 \$10,000	Tls. 6,908	Tls. 8 for 1906	...	Tls. 80 sellers
Boj Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	3,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 28,257	Tls. 50,663	Tls. 5 for 1903	...	Tls. 250 sellers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12 1/2	12 1/2	\$1,500 \$1,500	\$648	1 10 1/2 p. shares of 1907 = \$7.037	11 1/2 %	\$9 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$10,000 \$10,000	Nil	\$1.20 for 1907	10 1/2 %	\$112 sales
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000 \$10,000	\$1,138	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	...	\$4 1/2 sales and b.
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000 \$10,000	\$3,407	80 cents for 1908	12 %	\$9 1/2 ex div. b.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$10,000 \$10,000	\$48	\$1.50 for year ending 31.7.08	5 1/2 %	\$14 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000 \$10,000	\$5,078	Interim of 40 cents for account 1908	10 %	\$9.70 sellers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000 \$10,000	\$253	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8 %	\$12 buyers
Hall & Holtz, Limited	11,000	\$20	\$20	\$18,000 \$18,000	\$18,917	\$2 for year ending 18.2.08	10 %	\$22 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000 \$10,000	\$9,321	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.08	6 1/2 %	\$19
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$10,000 \$10,000	\$4,578	Interim of \$4 for account 1908	8 1/2 %	\$220 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000 \$10,000	\$8,197	Interim of \$1 for account 1908	7 1/2 %	\$25
Maatschappij tot Mijn- en Bosch- en Landbouw- exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	Tls. 547,500 Tls. 27,603	Tls. 17,127	4th Quarterly div. of Tls. 10 and bonus of Tls. 10 making Tls. 20 to date	6 %	Tls. 830 sellers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000 \$10,000	\$7,471	\$10 making Tls. 20 to date	6 %	\$14
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000 \$10,000	\$7,471	\$80 cents on fully paid shares and 6 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.08	6 %	\$2
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000 \$10,000	Nil	None	4 %	\$8
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 24,820	Tls. 6,603	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 1/2 for 1907	6 1/2 %	Tls. 121 sales
Shanghai-Somatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 190,000 Tls. 190,000	Tls. 8,491	Final of Tls. 9 making in all Tls. 14 for 1907	11 1/2 %	Tls. 125 sales
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,850	£20	£20	\$10,000 \$10,000	Tls. 58,212	Final of 17/6 making 53/6 for 1907	...	Tls. 437 1/2 sales
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$10,000 \$10,000	Dr. \$56,633	None	...	\$24
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	\$10,000 \$10,000	\$236	40 cents for year ending 31.5.08	7 1/2 %	\$5 1/2 sales
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000	Tls. 201	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07	...	Tls. 94 buyers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000 \$10,000	\$111	50 cents for 1907	5 %	\$20
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000 \$10,000	\$1,360	80 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and \$19.80 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end 31.5.07	6 1/2 %	\$23 buyers
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000 \$10,000	\$6,498	Interim of 30 cts. a/c 1908	6 1/2 %	\$9; sales
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$10,000 \$10,000	\$3,95	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	...	\$4

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE:—

Hongkong & Shanghai Bkng Corporation
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company
Lau Kung Mow Cotton S. and W. Co.

£2.5/-
Tls. 5
\$4
Tls. 4

February 20th
" 22nd
" 12th

Consignees.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship
"MANILA"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods, with the exception
of Opium, Tobacco and Valuable, are being
landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns
and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Com-
pany, Limited, at Kowloon, and West Point
Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 14th of February,
will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 13th of February, at 9.30 A.M.
All Claims must reach us before the 18th of
February, 1900, or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
MELOHERS & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 8th February, 1900.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM LEITH, ANTWERP, LONDON
AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby
informed that all Goods are being landed
at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,
whence and/or from the wharves delivery
may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 17th inst. will be
subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Undersigned on or before the
24th inst., or they will not be recognised.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 17th inst., at 9 A.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1900.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, MOJI
AND KOBE.

THE Steamship
"JAPAN,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods
will be delivered from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed
at Consignees' risk and expense into the
hazardous and/or extra hazardous godowns of
the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and God-
own Co., Limited.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th February, 1900.

BANK LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "SUVERIC."
FROM TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA,
MOJI AND MANILA.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature
and to take immediate delivery of their
Goods from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th February, 1900.

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship
"DORTMUND,"

Captain Malchow, having arrived, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby requested to send in
their Bills of Lading for countersignature
by the Undersigned and to take immediate
delivery of their goods from alongside.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before TO-
DAY.

Any Cargo impeding the discharge will be
landed at Consignees' risk into the hazardous
and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Com-
pany, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten
days of the steamer's arrival here after which
date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 18th inst., will be
subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 17th inst. at 3 P.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1900.

D. NOMA.

-PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER.

THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO

MARKS.

No. 60 QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED BY Prince of Wales, then
H. R. H. The Duke of York, and
H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having
4,500 testimonials from all sources.

My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a
guarantee of good work and prompt execution.
My colours are absolutely fast, and perfectly
harmless, and produce a charming effect not
attained by any other, as their composition is
only known to me. In tattooing unlike some
species of engraving, care must be taken to
have the work done in a perfect, high toned
manner. In order to take special precaution
against possible danger, I use fresh materials
daily.

The copying of Portraits with distinct
shades is a speciality.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1900.

Furniture Warehouse.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,
CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS
from Shanghai, has re-opened their
FURNITURE STORE
at
No. 39, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL.
The only Shop in Hong